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CANADA WEST

The Last Best West

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160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

RANCHING
DAIRYING
GRAIN RAISING
FRUIT GROWING
MIXED FARMING

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

ISSUED BY DIRECTION OF HON. W. J. ROCHE, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, CANADA, 1912.

LAND REGULATIONS IN CANADA

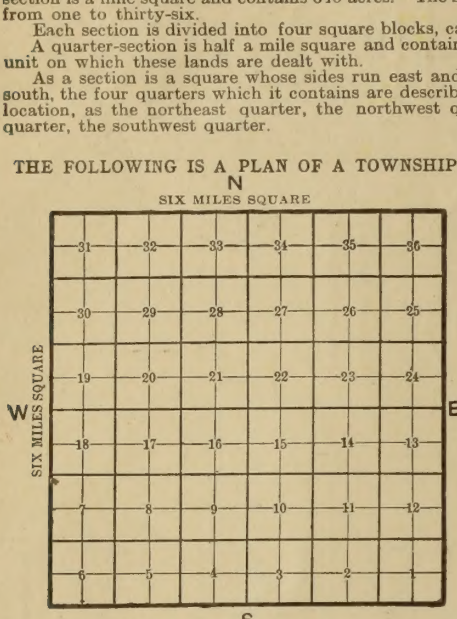
All public lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are controlled and administered by the Dominion Government through the Department of the Interior. These are the lands that are disposed of as free homesteads, and are surveyed into square blocks, six miles long by six miles wide. Such blocks are called townships.

Each township is subdivided into 36 square blocks, called sections. A section is a mile square and contains 640 acres. The sections are numbered from one to thirty-six.

Each section is divided into four square blocks, called quarter-sections. A quarter-section is half a mile square and contains 160 acres. It is the unit on which these lands are dealt with.

As a section is a square whose sides run east and west and north and south, the four quarters which it contains are described, according to their location, as the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter.

THE FOLLOWING IS A PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP



Showing how the land is divided into square sections and square quarter-sections. Also showing how the sections in a township are numbered.

Homesteads. Dominion Lands in these Provinces may be acquired in the form of homesteads of 160 acres (one quarter-section). A homestead is a grant made under certain conditions involving residence and improvements upon the land on the part of the homesteader. When such duties are completed a free patent for the land is issued to the homesteader.

Who Is Eligible. A homestead may be taken up by any person who is the sole head of a family or by any male eighteen years of age or over, who is a British subject or who declares his intention to become a British subject.

A widow having minor children of her own dependent upon her for support is permitted to make homestead entry as the sole head of a family.

PLAN OF A SECTION

North West Quarter	North East Quarter
South West Quarter	South East Quarter

Showing how a section is divided into four quarter-sections.

Acquiring Homestead. To acquire a homestead an applicant must make entry in person, either at the Dominion Lands Office for the district in which the land applied for is situate, or at a sub-agency authorized to transact business in such district. At the time of entry a fee of $10 must be paid. The certificate of entry which is then granted the applicant gives him authority to enter upon the land and maintain full possession of it as long as he complies with the homestead requirements.

Residence. To earn patent for homestead, a person must reside in a habitable house upon the land for six months during each of three years. Such residence, however, need not be commenced before six months after the date on which entry for the land was secured.

Improvement Duties. Before being eligible to apply for patent, a homesteader must break (plough up) thirty acres of the homestead, of which twenty acres must be cropped. It is also required that a reasonable proportion of this cultivation must be done during each homestead year. Before being eligible to apply for patent, the homesteader must have a habitable house upon the homestead.

Application for Patent. When a homesteader has completed his residence and cultivation duties, he makes his application for patent before the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the homestead is situate, or before a sub-agent authorized to deal with lands in such district. If the duties have been satisfactorily performed patent issues to the homesteader shortly after without any further action on his part, and the land thus becomes his absolute property.

Pre-emptions. In certain districts in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, an additional quarter-section (160 acres) may be purchased under certain residence and improvement conditions by a person who has secured a homestead, but who has not previously obtained a pre-emption under any Dominion Lands Act. Usually entry for homestead and pre-emption is made at the same time.

Must Adjoin Homestead. The pre-empted land must adjoin the homestead or be separated therefrom by only a road allowance.

Entry. As in the case of homesteads, entry must be made in person before the Agent of Dominion Lands in whose district the land is situate, or before a sub-agent authorized to deal with lands in such district. An entry fee of $10 must be paid at the time of entry. Only a person with a homestead entry may enter for a pre-emption.

Residence Duties. In addition to the six months' residence in each of three years required in connection with homestead, a person who has entered for both homestead and pre-emption must put in six months' residence in each of three other years to secure patent for both. This residence may be put in on either homestead or pre-emption and must be in a habitable house.

Improvement Duties. The cultivation required in connection with a homestead and pre-emption is eighty acres. This may be done on either the homestead or pre-emption or part of it on each. A reasonable proportion of such cultivation must be done each year.

Payment. Payment for a pre-emption must be made at the rate of $3.00 per acre as follows:

One-third of the purchase price at the end of three years from date of entry. Balance in five equal annual installments with interest at 5 per cent at the end of each year from the date of the pre-emption entry.

Pre-emption Patent. The procedure for securing patent for pre-emption is similar to the procedure in regard to patent for homestead. There are no fees.

Timber and Fuel. An occupant of a homestead quarter-section, having no suitable timber of his own, may obtain on payment of a 25-cent fee a permit to cut 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 500 fence posts, 2,000 fence rails.

Homesteaders and all bona fide settlers, without timber on their own farms, may also obtain permits to cut dry timber for their own use on their farms for fuel and fencing.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

The following is an extract from the customs tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can have free entry:

Settlers' Effects, viz: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts, and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects, and heirlooms left by bequest; provided, that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs office on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:

I,....., do hereby solemnly make oath and say that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are to the best of my knowledge and belief entitled to free entry as settlers' effects under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and that all of them have been owned by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise for any use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "Live Stock" enumerated in the entry hereunto attached, is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

Sworn before me....., this.....day of.....19..

.....

Collector.....

FREIGHT REGULATIONS

1. Carloads of Settlers' Effects, within the meaning of the settlers' tariff, may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz: Live stock, any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz: Cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, mules, or horses; Household Goods and personal property (second-hand); Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand); Farm Machinery, Implements, and Tools (all second-hand); Soft-wood Lumber (Pine, Hemlock, or Spruce—only) and Shingles, which must not exceed 2,000 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to, the lumber and shingles, a Portable House may be shipped; Seed Grain, small quantity of trees or shrubbery; small lot live poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey. Settlers' Effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand Wagons, Buggies, Farm Machinery, Implements, or Tools, unless accompanied by Household Goods.

2. Should the allotted number of live stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be charged for at proportionate rates over and above the carload rate for the Settlers' Effects, but the total charge for any one such car will not exceed the regular rate for a straight carload of Live Stock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of live stock when forming part of carloads, to feed, water, and care for them in transit. Agents will use the usual form of Live Stock Contract.

4. Less than carloads will be understood to mean only Household goods (second-hand), Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand), and (second-hand) Farm Machinery, Implements, and Tools. Less than carload lots must be plainly addressed. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 pounds at regular first-class rate.

5. Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as Settlers' Effects, and, if shipped, will be charged at the regular classified tariff rates. Agents, both at loading and delivering stations, therefore, give attention to the prevention of the loading of the contraband articles and see that the actual weights are way-billed when carloads exceed 24,000 lbs. on lines north of St. Paul.

6. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

7. Settlers' Effects, to be entitled to the carload rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

8. The carload rates on Settlers' Effects apply on any shipment occupying a car weighing 24,000 pounds or less. If the carload weigh over 24,000 lbs. the additional weight will be charged for. North of St. Paul, Minn., 24,000 lbs. constitutes a carload, between Chicago and St. Paul and Kansas City or Omaha and St. Paul a carload is 20,000 lbs. From Chicago and Kansas City north to St. Paul any amount over this will be charged extra. From points South and East of Chicago, only five horses or heads of live stock are allowed in carloads, any over this will be charged extra; carload 12,000 lbs. minimum.

9. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 lbs. at first-class rate.

QUARANTINE OF SETTLERS' CATTLE

Settlers' cattle must be inspected at the boundary. Inspectors may subject any cattle showing symptoms of tuberculosis to the tuberculin test before allowing them to enter. Any cattle found tuberculous to be returned to the United States or killed without indemnity. Settlers' horses are admitted on inspection if accompanied by certificate mallein test signed by United States Bureau Inspector. If not so accompanied will be tested at Boundary. Certificate from any others not accepted. Horses found to be affected with glanders within six months of entry are slaughtered without compensation. Sheep may be admitted subject to inspection at port of entry. If disease is discovered to exist in them, they may be returned or slaughtered. Swine may be admitted, when forming part of settlers' effects, but only after a quarantine of thirty days, and when accompanied by a certificate that swine plague or hog cholera has not existed in the district whence they came for six months preceding the date of shipment; when not accompanied by such certificate, they must be subject to inspection at port of entry. If diseased to be slaughtered, without compensation.

THE LAST BEST WEST

THE CANADA OF OPPORTUNITY

Aye, Man was made to be content,
And free to seek his chosen pleasure,
Wise, too, to shun what irks or cloys
Nor yields him joy in fullest measure.

So he, on whose uneasy breast
The Town's each brick and timber presses,
'Mid fields and forests, flocks and herds,
Finds his Content—the Work that blesses!

BREAD AND BUTTER, for the greater part of humankind, constitutes the same problem as in all ages since Adam began in the sweat of his face to eat. More of a problem, indeed, in this day of a complex civilization, than when men lived more simply. The unsubstantial attractions of the cities have been drawing young men from the country for a century back. The centres of population likewise have caught and held too large a proportion of foreign immigrants. Agriculture thus has been made increasingly difficult for want of farm labour, and congestion in the towns has made more perplexing the problem of making a living there.

Now, happily, the pendulum is swinging in the other direction. Bitter experience has taught hundreds of thousands their lesson. Men and women, weary with giving so much of hard work for so little of substance, are asking themselves, with the prophet:

"Wherefore do ye spend money for that which
is not bread?
And your labour for that which satisfieth not?"

The well-to-do city-dweller who comes belated to his better senses and yields to "the call of the land" can find him a farm-home close at hand, if he is not deterred by high prices.

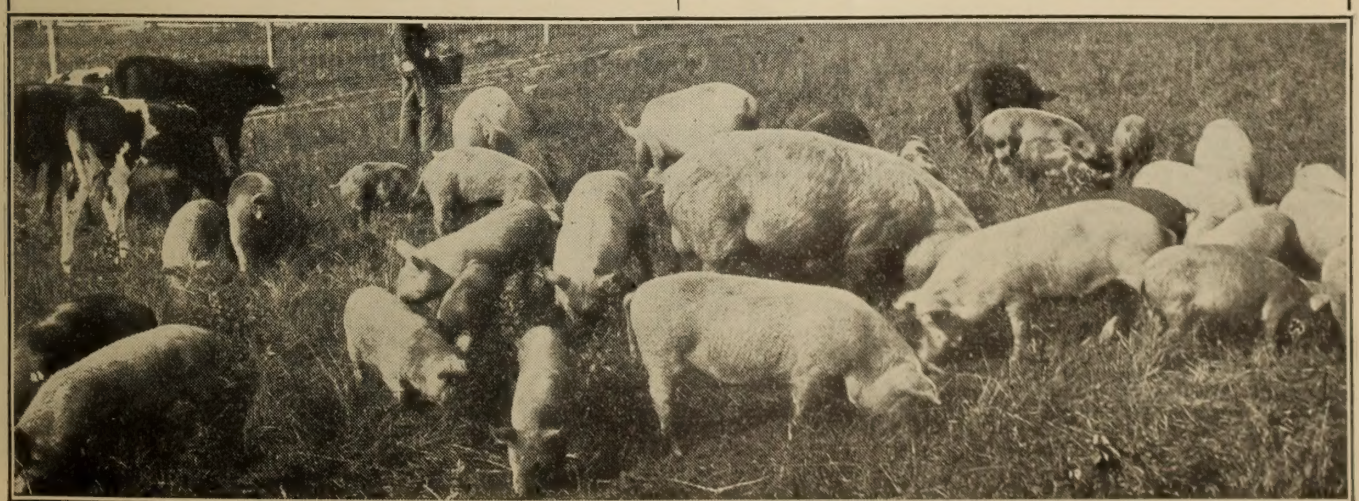
But what of the would-be farmer whose means are not so abundant, or who stands at the foot of the financial ladder? What of the man whose strength and intelligence and ambition and determination to succeed are his sole capital?

To such—and to all who seek big farming opportunity, rich land at low cost—Central Canada offers practically the only opportunity remaining on the face of the globe. There, a free homestead and a hearty welcome await the worker, and as for him who is able to purchase low-priced lands, nowhere will he get so much for his money—in point of fertility of soil, equability of climate, and congenial social conditions—as in this bustling democracy of "The Last Best West."

Year by year, as the Department of the Interior of the Dominion of Canada has presented to prospective settlers its reports on the development of the northwestern provinces, with a showing of the agricultural possibilities, stress has been laid on the fact that first-comers will fare best, and that the time will come when present opportunities will have been exhausted.

That time has not yet arrived. The door is still open; but daily the frontier advances. The United States never knew so rapid a growth in population as the Dominion is experiencing. The highest percentage of growth ever reached in a decade by the Republic was 24 per cent, whereas Canada's increase from 5,371,315 in 1901 to 7,081,869 in 1911 represents an increase of 32 per cent.

Homestead entries from year to year furnish



Cattle and Hogs Swell the Bank Accounts of those who aspire to be more than merely Wheat-Farmers

"As head of the Immigration Department, it will be my privilege to offer our American cousins a welcome hearty and sincere and to so contribute to their welfare that under the protecting folds of the Union Jack they will enjoy as great a degree of liberty and happiness as under the Stars and Stripes."

—Hon. Robert Rogers.

another sure index of development. In 1909, the number of entries was 37,061; in 1910, 48,257; in 1911 the number was 38,909. During the three years named, in this way no less than 30,000 square miles, or upwards of 21,000,000 acres of territory, became the homes of new citizens of Canada.

These home-makers of Central Canada are in no true sense "pioneers," nor do they know anything of the hardships with which the word "pioneering" was associated in the minds of our fathers and grandfathers. The railways are the pioneers of Canada, but settlement follows close upon transportation development. The Canadian Pacific, which stretches from coast to coast, is paralleling its own lines, criss-crossing and joining important centers, and tapping new productive areas. The Grand Trunk Pacific, which already extends from Winnipeg to the eastern boundary of British Columbia, is pressing on to its tidewater terminus at Prince Rupert. The Canadian Northern Railway within a year has opened to traffic 600 miles of new branch lines, and within a few months will have completed more than as much again.

There is nothing slow about Western Canada. The Dominion Government, at the launching of its immigration policy, set about colonizing its wonderful empire with the highest type of citizenship. It has rejected the unsuitable; it has obtained what it sought. Loyal citizens of other countries, the newcomers have become enthusiastic Canadian patriots, proud of their new land and of their share in its upbuilding. Accustomed to a wholesome standard of living, their wants are those of an advanced civilization, and they aim to possess the comforts to which they are accustomed. So we find telephone lines linking farm-homes and towns; clubs, lodges, neighborhood circles, libraries, schools, and churches; grain elevators, factories, and manufacturing enterprises of all sorts; electric-lighted towns, with waterworks, street-cars, excellent hotels, and other modern conveniences of living; farm-houses heated by coal, supplied with water by windmill, and served with mail by rural free delivery.

And in this favoured country, a far-sighted Government offers freely to exchange 160 acres of fertile land for a loyal, industrious citizen.

THE FACTS ABOUT CENTRAL CANADA

ONE who contemplates moving to a new country is entitled to the fullest information regarding all the conditions that have bearing on his future prosperity and happiness. For the truth about anything, one properly goes to headquarters, and accordingly, the Department of the Interior of the Dominion of Canada is endeavouring, in this pamphlet, to set out as fully as possible the conditions which exist in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

Prairie Canada—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—five times bigger than Great Britain and Ireland, and three times the size of the German Empire—a plain 1,000 miles long and of undetermined productive width—constitutes the world's greatest wheat farm. These three Provinces contain 464 million acres of land, of which 260 million acres is almost entirely unexplored. Of the total area of surveyed land, all agricultural—149 million acres—only about 16¼ million acres has been brought under cultivation. When one considers that this

Wheat Field in one of the Fertile "Park Districts" of Central Canada

"There is land enough in Canada, if thoroughly tilled, to feed every mouth in Europe."
—James J. Hill.

cultivated area produced in 1911—a bad year throughout the American continent—approximately 430 million bushels of wheat, oats, barley and flax, of which 180 million bushels was wheat, it may be imagined how immense will be Prairie Canada's contribution to the grain markets of the world as more and more fertile land is brought under the plough.

But more than farms are making on these prairies. Here, on a wheat plain wider than that of Russia, richer than those of Egypt, India or the Argentine, out of strangely diverse elements a new nation is arising. This nation's ancestry will be cosmopolitan; its ideals and its patriotic devotion, Canadian. In this country of "meagre past, solid present, and illimitable future," nationality is no bar to progress. Preference naturally is felt for those who speak English or, at least, appreciate well-modelled institutions; but pluck and determination, good common sense, an acceptance of conditions, and willingness to work, all make for success.

Character of the Immigration.—The total number of immigrants into Canada in the calendar year 1911 was 350,374 Of these new settlers, 131,114 came from the United States, 144,076 from Great Britain, and 75,184 from foreign countries. The number from the United States in the calendar year 1910 was 125,451.

IMMIGRATION FOR FISCAL PERIODS TO MARCH 31, 1912

		British	Continental	U. S.	Totals
Fiscal period (9 mos.)	1906–1907..	55,791	34,217	34,659	124,667
Fiscal year	1907–1908..	120,182	83,975	58,312	262,469
Fiscal year	1908–1909..	52,901	34,175	59,832	146,908
Fiscal year	1909–1910..	59,790	45,206	103,798	208,794
Fiscal year	1910–1911..	123,013	66,620	121,451	311,084
Fiscal year	1911–1912..	138,121	82,406	133,710	354,237

With such a progressive showing of immigration into Canada —in an age when towns are founded overnight and straightway become thriving cities—when a brief period suffices for carving a profitable farm out of raw prairie—need anyone wonder at the assertion that the present opportunities in this Last Best West will not long be available?

Over the vast domain of Western Canada, only the surface of which, as the President of the United States has observed has been scratched, picture to yourself a vast army of contented workers, each creating opportunity, seizing opportunity, and advancing his own fortunes. Fancy, further, treading close on the heels of this army in possession, another army of the ambitious, crowding in to share in the occupation of the land. Is it not plainly to be seen why Western Canada is prosperous? Why railways are branching out in every direction, town after town is building, elevator capacity is doubling and redoubling, and why farmer and labourer and merchant are rejoicing in a general plenty?

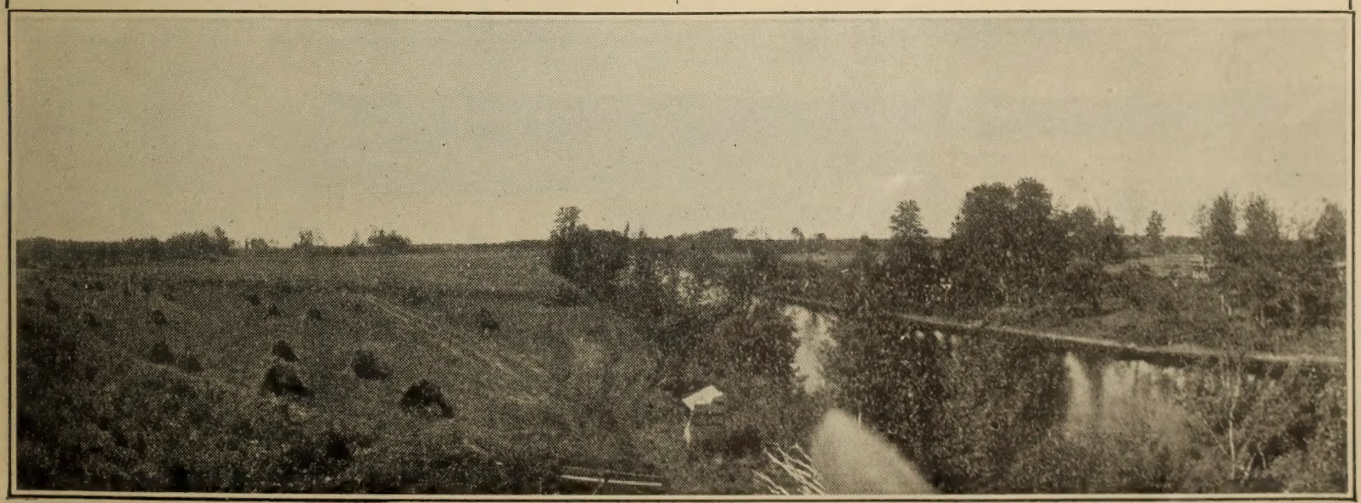
Wheat First Was King; Mixed Farming Follows.—In a land of such immense sweep, there is necessarily a variety of resources; but none, up to the present, has been considered of such overwhelming importance as the spring and fall wheat and the oat, barley, and flax crops. Since the well-being of a large part of the Dominion hangs upon the success or failure of the wheat crop, this is the all-absorbing topic of conversation during the growing period, at harvest time, and on up to the marketing. Its influence extends not only far down into the United States, but also over seas, drawing thousands of farmers with its lure of cheap, productive lands. Success has emboldened the raisers of these grains, and each year there is further incursion into those northern fields which only a short time ago were regarded as almost Arctic wastes. So it happens that as against the old Malthusian delusion that population tends to outrun the means of subsistence, the only fear now amongst Canadian economists is that the wheat market may be overstocked.

Crop conditions, however, are changing year by year. Canadian farming is undergoing the universal evolution. The first tendency, with rich land so plentiful, was toward economy of labor and large-scale cultivation. Now, more and more, the tendency is toward economy of land area and conservation of moisture and fertility—in a word, intensive farming. The Canadian farmer of 1912 is looking ahead to the certainty that wasteful methods mean impoverishment of the land, and in mixed farming and scientific culture he sees the sure means whereby he may transmit to his children and grandchildren an unimpaired inheritance.

CLIMATE OF CENTRAL CANADA

The first inquiry of the would-be settler is, "But what about your terrible weather?"

There are writers on Canada who taboo the weather topic others who gloss it over; but this subject, like most, is best attacked from the front. Western Canada has a cold winter,



Scene in the Well-Watered Shellbrook District of Saskatchewan

"In this favoured country, a far-sighted Government offers freely to exchange 160 acres of fertile land for a loyal, industrious citizen."

and people seeking tropical climate should not come here. But, by the same token, people seeking a healthful climate will find it here. It is the fervid sunshine of summer, followed by the cold, clear, equable winter, which combine to give to Canada's No. 1 wheat its peculiar value over all other wheats in the world. Sunshine makes the crop. Growing days are measured in terms of sunshine. Therefore it is that Western Canada, having more sunshine, every day, than less-favoured regions in southern latitudes, can claim a longer effective growing period.

In all parts of the Prairie Provinces the bracing air is found most invigorating. "Raw" days are unknown. If winter weather —zero weather—is sharp, it is tolerable. If summer heat is trying, it is endurable. The quality of the air tempers both extremes.

Winter sets in generally between the middle of November and the middle of December, and breaks up the latter part of March or the beginning of April. Thence on, the temperature may rise close to the 100-degree mark, but the heat is always modified by the never-failing breeze, and even after the hottest days, the nights are cool and pleasant. More important than all else is the fact that fully 56 per cent of the year's rainfall comes to the farmers at the time when he needs it—in the summer.

This climate of Western Canada does more than make wheat—it breeds a hardy race. The law of growth—running through both animal and vegetable realms—is that plants and animals alike attain their fullest development in the most northern range of their habitat. The same rule applies to man. History and geography both show that all the worth-while accomplishments of the world have been done by those living in the Temperate Zones, more especially in the North Temperate Zone. Western Canada lies in the same latitude as Central Europe, the home of the world's hardiest and most progressive peoples. Clearly Mother Nature intended the wheat plains of Western Canada to be the cradle of a strong, new race. While it is true that the Prairie Belt of Canada is no country for either mental or physical weaklings, that the man who succeeds here, like the man who succeeds elsewhere, must be brave and a worker, still it is strikingly true that the climate of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta is one of the most healthful and stimulating in the world.

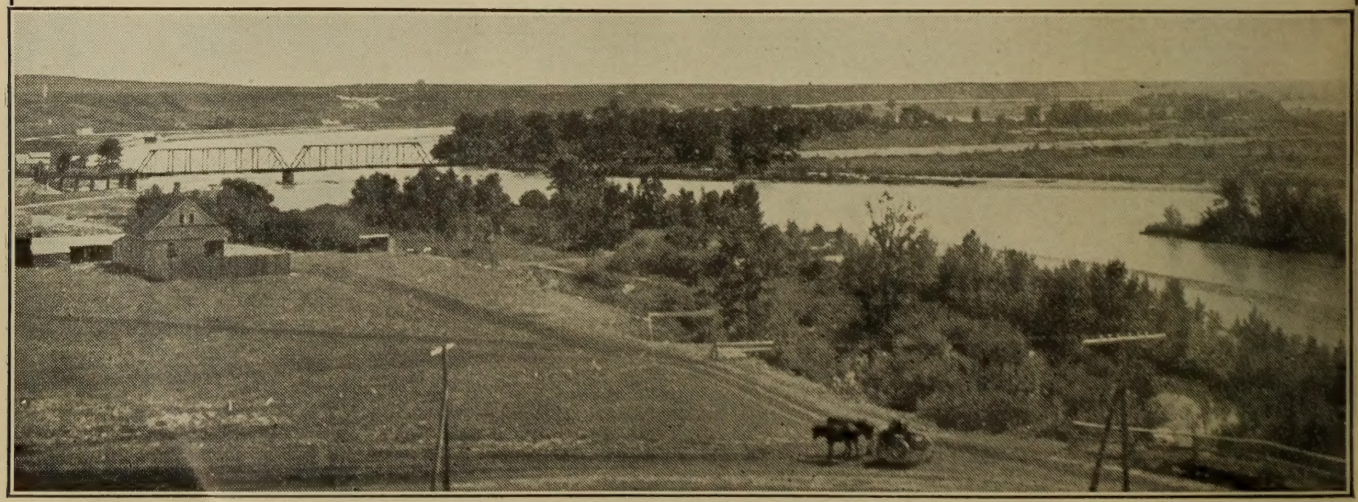
The settler of to-day has no longer the pioneer's fear of untoward conditions. Hardships, if they be encountered, are peculiar to the individual and his circumstances. And it cannot be too emphatically declared that the winter of this favoured region is not a hardship. Furthermore, farmers are more interested in summer crops than in winter temperature. If they get the fervid sunshine at the maturing time, the winter frosts need not worry them. As a matter of fact, the long hours of intense sunshine on the prairies are a revelation to newcomers. One may read in June till 9:30 p. m. in the open air in a most marvellous twilight, and by 3:00 o'clock in the morning the sun is again well on his rounds.

To the superficial observer, latitude has always been a bugbear when Canada is under consideration. But let us look at a few facts. Edmonton is 1,000 miles northwest of Winnipeg, and St. Paul, in Minnesota, is 500 miles south of Winnipeg, yet Edmonton's average annual temperature is as high as that of St. Paul. Manitoba has a similar climate to that of Northern Michigan. The mean temperature in Winnipeg for July is 66°, which is warmer than the July weather in any part of England. Flower growth in the valley of the Mackenzie is almost coincident in time with the flower growth in the valley of the Mississippi. There are wheat-fields and flour mills at Vermilion-on-the-Peace in latitude 58° 30′.

The warm chinook winds sweeping through the passes of the Rockies over the farms of a portion of Central Canada melt the snow and mellow the soil. These are facts; and it is conditions, not theories, that the farmer must face.

One of the best proofs obtainable of the fact that latitude may and must be ignored in large degree in considering the climate of Western Canada lies in the northward trend of settlement. The St. Lawrence Basin of Eastern Canada was at first considered frost-bound and sterile, the Fraser lands of British Columbia rocky and inaccessible, and the valleys of the Red and the Saskatchewan too far north to support a white population. Now all these basins are occupied, and the sons of the men who saw these lands developed, are in turn laying strong hands upon the basins of the Peace, the Mackenzie, and the Athabaska, and platting townships in latitude 58°.

The climate of Western Canada, exhilarating though it be, cannot alone account for the optimism of the West-Canadian. The faith of the West in its own future derives its inspiration from that which has been achieved and is now being accomplished. In marvellous past fulfillment there is abundant prophecy.



The Railways are the Pioneers of Central Canada and Settlement Follows Close on Transportation Development

"Canada, without any booming, is going to be one of the greatest countries in the world, even if England never sent a man or a pennypiece out there."

—J. Norton Griffiths, Member of Imperial Parliament.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN CANADA

"The trackless prairie" is a poetic phrase that is quite without meaning as regards Prairie Canada. Not only have the railways gridironed the country from south to north and from east to west, but Canada to-day has per capita the largest railway mileage of any nation in the world.

Altogether, 1,945 miles of road were graded, and 1,255 miles of steel were laid in the Prairie Provinces during 1911, making a present total mileage in Western Canada of 13,511 miles. During 1911, the Canadian Northern Railway graded 650 miles and laid 600 miles of steel; the Canadian Pacific graded 500 miles and laid 375 miles; the Grand Trunk Pacific graded 695 miles and laid 205 miles; and the Great Northern graded 100 miles and laid 75 miles of rails.

The work already done by these several railways will be supplemented during 1912 by an enormous amount of work, which probably will require from fifty to sixty thousand labourers. The respective programmes of construction for 1912 will be found of value to prospective settlers:

The Canadian Northern Railway programme embraces the main line from Edmonton to Vancouver, the line northwest from Edmonton in the direction of the Peace River, the line to Athabaska Landing, line from Stettler through Red Deer to the Brazeau River, the Jack Fish Lake Line to Athabaska Landing, the completion of the line from Vegreville to Calgary, the line from Saskatoon to Calgary, from Delisle branch southwest, line northwest from Prince Albert, completion of line into Moose Jaw, work on the line west from Maryfield to Lethbridge, line to the east side of Lake Winnipeg and others, making a total of considerably over 1,000 miles.

The Canadian Pacific has under way Gimli, north 30 miles; Estevan northwest, 80 miles; Weyburn west, 100 miles; Moosejaw southwest, 60 miles; Swift Current northwest, 85 miles; Castor to Kerrobert 125 miles; Kerrobert to Outlook, 110 miles; Wilkie southeast, 60 miles; Wilkie northwest, 35 miles; Brooks southwest, 25 miles; Lethbridge west, 25 miles; Golden to Fernie, 90 miles.

The Grand Trunk Pacific will continue its work west of Edmonton, (the end of track laid being now 1,058 miles west of Winnipeg), as follows:

From Calgary to Lethbridge, 150 miles; Regina, south, 143 miles; Regina to Moose Jaw, 57 miles; Moose Jaw northwest, 58 miles; line to Prince Albert, 51 miles; line to Battleford, 57 miles; Biggar to Calgary, 60 miles; Hart to Brandon, 20 miles; Cut Knife line, west of Battleford, 50 miles; Alberta coal line (Brazeau), 23 miles.

CROP-HANDLING CAPACITY—ELEVATORS

Storing the grain and hauling the grain—the facilities for each supplement the other, and in the matter of elevators, as of railways, enlargement of capacity is constant. In Manitoba there is an elevator capacity of 22,410,500 bushels, an increase of 20,558,000 bushels over the year 1908. The storage capacity in Saskatchewan increased from 17,924,500 in 1908 to 29,314,000 in 1911. Alberta's elevator capacity has more than doubled, being now 9,863,000 bushels as against 4,386,400 bushels in 1908. The elevators in the Prairie Provinces west of Winnipeg have a storage capacity of 61,587,500 bushels, an increase of over 18,718,100 over 1908. The development is going on so rapidly that it is safe to assume that a proportionate yearly increase or storage will be necessary for the next ten years at least.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

"How am I to be governed?" is asked by the intelligent settler who contemplates bringing his family into Canada that they may grow up to be a part of this new land.

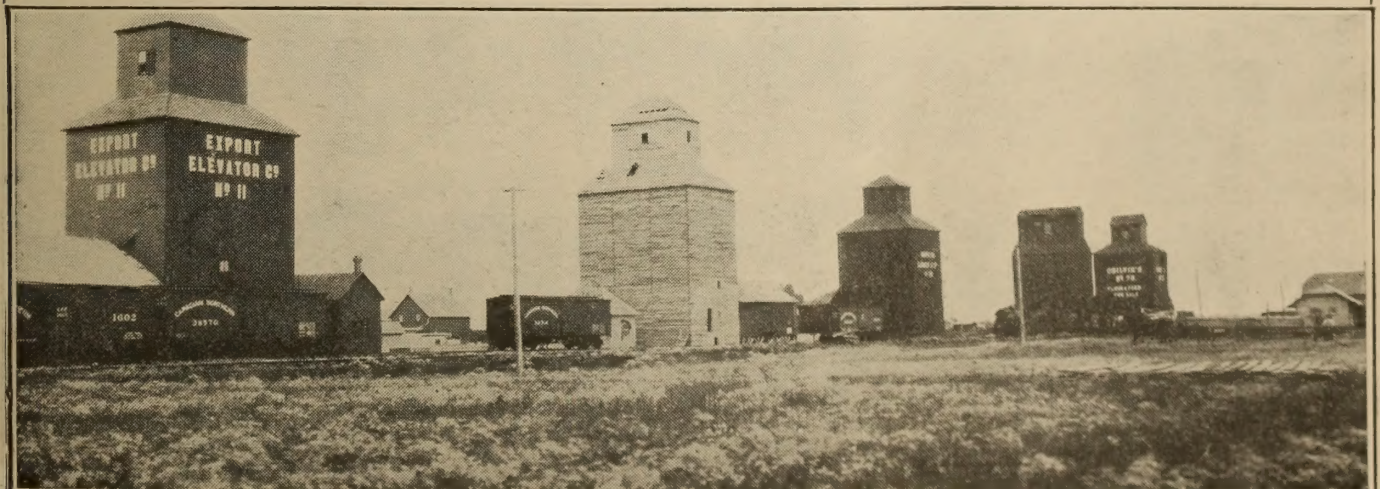
Canada is an integral part of the British Empire and is essentially a self-governing nation. The duties of lawmaking are divided between the Dominion and the Provinces.

The Dominion Parliament is composed of two houses—an appointed Senate and an elected Commons. The qualification of votes for the Dominion Commons is either manhood suffrage—one man, one vote—or, if a property qualification is imposed, it is so light as to practically exclude no one.

Parliament makes the laws. Their administration is in the hands of a Cabinet, each member of which must be also a member of either the House of Commons or the Senate. Each Minister, as a member of the Cabinet is called, is responsible to the people for his every administrative act. A Cabinet remains in power only so long as it retains the support of a majority of the members of the House of Commons.

The Dominion Parliament deals with the militia, criminal law, railways, customs, post office, the tariff, and trade relations with other countries. The Dominion controls the administration of public lands in the three Prairie Provinces and in Northern Canada. As these provinces contain millions of acres of unoccupied agricultural land, which is immediately available for settlement, the Dominion Government takes up very earnestly the work of encouraging the right kind of immigration.

Each Province has a legislative body and an administrative body. The governing body in each of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, consists of one house, elected by popular vote; and a cabinet. The



Lines of Elevators at all Railway Stations Point to the Vast Wealth of Central Canada

"If we only could learn to farm half our present acreage, unless we have surplus power, our results would yield no disappointments."—Government Bulletin.

legislature makes the laws, the cabinet supervises their administration. As in the Dominion Parliament each member of a cabinet in any of these provinces must also be a member of the legislative body; and the cabinet remains in power only so long as it commands the support of a majority of the members of the legislative body. The legislatures make civil law and administer criminal law, provide for municipal government, and deal generally with matters of a provincial nature.

Education.—Each Province is in absolute control of its own system of education, and probably no country in the world enjoys a broader or more generous system. Western Canada, untrammeled by old-world tradition, has evolved a system of free public schools admirably fitted to the needs of a new country. Provision for education is generous, the desire being to bring within the reach of each child the opportunity of acquiring a sound English education.

Great attention is paid also to agricultural training. The best uses of the soil and such other matters as tend to make agriculture less of a drudge and more of a success are employed. When there is the combination of good soil, splendid climate, and healthy and advanced ideas in the methods pursued in agriculture, we see accomplished the results that have placed Western Canada on its present high plane in the agricultural world. There are here to be found men of high standing in literary spheres as well as in financial circles who are carrying on farming, not alone for the pleasure they derive, but for the profit they secure.

No Established Religion.—In religious matters and politically Canada is the freest country in the world. There is no established religion and each person is at liberty to worship as he pleases. Living is cheap; climate good; education and land free. On most of the prairies there are no trees to be cut, and virgin soil can be broken the first year.

Law and Order.—Canadians have reason to feel proud of the laws governing the country and the manner in which they are administered. There is an observance of established authority that is appreciated by all law-abiding citizens.

DIVERSITIES OF TOPOGRAPHY

The industrial future of Prairie Canada is based upon a wonderful variety of natural resources. Attention has been chiefly directed to the opportunity in wheat, but in a plain which stretches 1,000 miles one way and over 600 miles another, inducements of diverse character offer. The surface of the country consists of a series of terraced plains running northwest and southeast parallel to the Rockies. Western Alberta extends to and beyond the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains with elevations as high as 4,000 feet above sea level. Passing east from here the foot-hills give way to a great prairie steppe embracing about three-fourths of Alberta. The average elevation of this section is 2,000 feet above sea level. The next great elevated plain, with a mean height of 1,000 feet, broadly speaking, includes the whole Province of Saskatchewan, while the major part of Manitoba attains an elevation of from 500 to 1,000 feet.

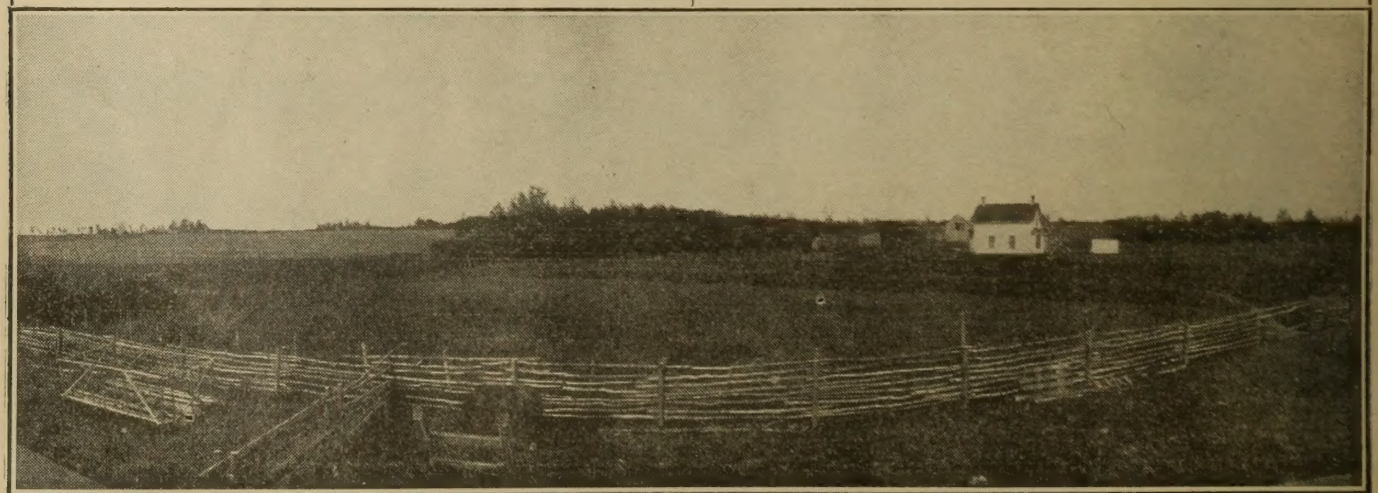
The resources of these three provinces make possible successful farming of every description. "Extensive" farming, that is, grazing and grain growing, has blazed the way on the prairies. Now, mixed, or "intensive," farming is treading close on the heels of the wheat grower.

The "Park Districts."—First impressions of the "park district" of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are often misleading. What to the eye from a distance have the appearance of thick bush are found, on closer examination, to be mere screens of bushes, disconnected and hiding from view beautiful open glades of productive farm and pasture land. Generally about 70 per cent of it is clear of bush.

The park country, as described by a prominent farmer who is carrying on extensive farming operations in a typical "park" district of Saskatchewan, consists of "clumps of poplar and willow, alternating with open stretches of rich land, and here and there a hay meadow." He uses a gasoline plough, and has no trouble in sending it through a fairly heavy growth of this scrub, and thus bringing into agricultural service a rich loam of from ten to twenty inches, underlaid by a heavy clay subsoil. All his fields are fenced with the timber cleared off the land, which costs him nothing, and he believes it would require 50 per cent more capital to make the same showing on open prairie.

Forest Reserves and Tree Culture.—Numerous forest reserves have been established throughout the Western Provinces. These serve a double purpose: They protect the sources of the principal rivers and streams and provide for a timber supply for future years.

The Dominion Government has for some years actively encouraged tree culture by individual farmers in the Prairie



Industry and Thrift Speedily Bring Independence in Central Canada

"The vicissitudes of the Western Canada crop on the eve of the harvest were serious enough, but in the end it was the largest and most profitable western crop in history."—Toronto Globe.

Districts. It not only provides free seeds but also provides for supervision of the planting and for inspection of the plantation from time to time by experts.

Water.—There are very few districts where water cannot be readily secured. In some cases the provincial governments supply machinery for sinking test wells. Artesian wells, with a never-failing supply, have solved the water question in some parts. Then again, there is the river and lake system of the country. In selecting land, some prefer lands having dips or depressions, which not only supply water, but also ensure sufficient native hay for horses, cattle, and sheep that may require "housing" during a part of the winter.

Two Ways of Getting a Farm.—One may "homestead" in Central Canada, or one may buy. There are any number of quarter-sections which one may obtain simply by performing the duties prescribed by Government, but, on the other hand, many a farmer entering Canada prefers to be free of the homestead duties, and such may buy land outright from the railway companies or the land corporations which have tracts for sale. These lands vary in price, according to location, from $12 to $25 an acre.

Prevailing prices, it may be said without fear of contradiction, are low out of all proportion to the producing value of the land. Given fertile land, excellent transportion, and grain elevators everywhere within reach, it would be absurd to expect that an acre of Western Canada land can long continue to sell for no more than the amount that can be cleared off it in one or two seasons.

Indeed, the *Financial News* of Winnipeg, predicating its judgment on the wheat yields of recent years and the promise of the 1912 crop, predicts that during the present year Western Canada farm values will show a full 20 per cent increase. There are many farmers to-day working Central Canada land, valued at $15 an acre, who are securing from it better returns than they could get from land in the state in which they previously lived, and which was sold at prices ranging from $125 to $150 an acre. (The Canadian Government has no lands for sale.)

The person desirous of buying should investigate thoroughly. There is so much good land for sale, and so many good companies through whom to do business, that no one need be duped in a transaction of this nature. The land departments of the different railways having lands for sale supply prices and terms to prospective purchasers.

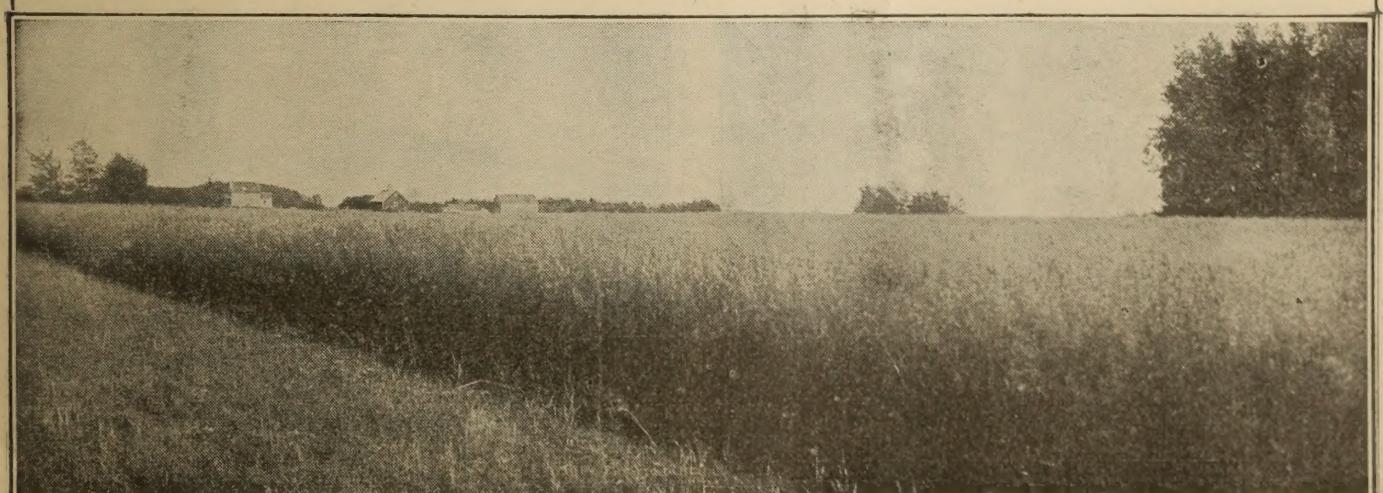
Population.—The people are coming in. The population of the three Prairie Provinces grew from 400,000 in 1901, to about a million and a quarter in 1911. It is no country for drones. The man who does not work in Canada, whether he be a rich man or a poor man, is looked upon with suspicion by the rest.

CROP CONDITIONS IN 1911

It is distinctly to the credit of Western Canada that its farm areas should have made so good a showing as they did in a season so generally disappointing as was that of 1911. Unusual and unfavourable weather conditions prevailed during July and August throughout all portions of the middle western States, and it would have been phenomenal if these had not carried on up into Western Canada. Here, as south of the International Boundary, there was excess of rain in midsummer, instead of the normal ripening weather, and but little of the usual sunshine.

Up to July the promise for crops was good, and careful estimates of the wheat yield of 10,625,000 acres (according to the Provincial figures) in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, ran to from 200 to 225 million bushels, or over 21 bushels to the acre. Individual yields of from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre were expected, and the most pessimistic saw no reason to look for smaller yields than 60 bushels for oats, 45 for barley, and anywhere from 20 to 35 for flax.

The growing season, however, instead of closing about the last of July and then giving way to the ripening period, kept on and ripening was delayed—a condition detrimental to both quality and quantity. It was then that those who had forecasted immense yields saw a probable diminution of 10 or 15 per cent. August saw no improvement. Rains continuing during this month, with lowering clouds everywhere in the West, placed most of the crops, excepting those sown early, in jeopardy. September was upon the farmer before many fields were ready to harvest. The usual imported



Oats as Far as the Eye Can Reach—On the Homestead of a British Settler near Edmonton

"At the end of the Twentieth Century Canada will have a population twice as large as that of the British Isles."—Lord Strathcona.

farm help had returned east, and a number of farmers, handicapped again in this way, were unable to get their grain stacked, threshing was delayed, and much of it rendered impossible. Thus at the beginning of winter thousands of acres of grain remained in the stack. The result is that the expected 225 million bushels of wheat was reduced to about 180 million.

For all that, the result of the harvest, impeded as it was by so many outward conditions, gives the best possible evidence of the recuperative wealth of both soil and climate. A bumper harvest was in the making. In no one portion of the country were the fields in advance of any others. Everywhere the same tall growth, the same well-filled heads, and the same notable absence of farm weeds were in evidence. The reward of a harvest came to those who had had the sense to sow early and who were able to cut before the frosts came. Had all been able to do so, a monstrous harvest must have resulted.

Gains vs. Set-backs.—Making all allowance for the reduction in gross yield of high-grade grains due to various weather handicaps, Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, than whom no one is in better position to know, declares that "the general conditions throughout the young and newly formed communities are extremely satisfactory." He says:

"The tide of prosperity which set in some few years ago continued throughout 1911, not only with unabated vigor, but with greatly increased volume and giving evidence of reasonable permanence. The area under cultivation in the Prairie Provinces this year was greater than ever before, while the yield was correspondingly bountiful, although the available exportable surplus was diminished by unfavorable weather conditions during ripening and harvest time. The uniform high price, however, for inferior grades and coarser grains materially recompensed the farmer against loss through the shrinkage referred to.

"The immigration for 1911 is approximately 350,000. Of these at least 100,000 Americans and 130,000 British have settled west of the Great Lakes. The quality of the immigration settling in the West continues to show marked improvement, not only in physique, but in worldly possessions. The customs returns on the boundary indicate that the newcomers from the United States alone this year brought into Canada in cash, stock and effects something over $100,000,000.

"A spirit of buoyancy prevails everywhere among our western farmers. The future is particularly bright and promising, and I have no doubt that the year upon which we are about to enter will see a continued and increased draft by Canada upon the best blood of the British and American peoples."

Lessons of an "Off Year."—Sir William Whyte, director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and one of the best authorities on agricultural conditions in Western Canada, places the yield of wheat for 1911 at 180 million bushels. In the set-back which some of the wheat-farmers have experienced—a matter which he looks squarely in the face—he finds a fresh argument in favor of "mixed farming." Mr Whyte says:

"In a country so wide in extent and with interests so varied as those of Western Canada, it is impossible to expect that conditions will be uniformly good in all sections. In the past calendar year some western people have made fortunes, and some have lost their all.

"One farmer living near the city of Saskatoon last spring sowed 2,500 acres in flax. The yield averaged 36 bushels to the acre, a total of 90,000 bushels. I am informed that this was sold at $2.25 per bushel, the receipts from this crop being thus $202,500. The net result from the crop is said to have been over $100,000. Another farmer living in Southern Alberta had 640 acres of winter wheat. It matured perfectly, and promised a yield of 35 bushels to the acre. During the summer a severe hailstorm occurred in the district and the entire crop was destroyed in an hour. These are the extreme cases.

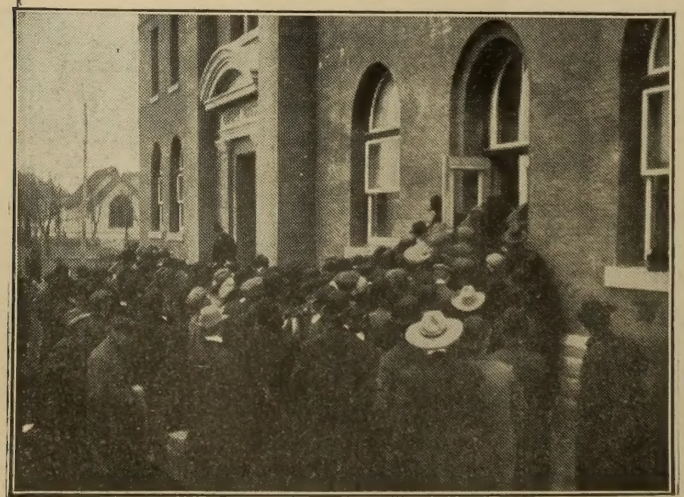
"My experience in Western Canada has convinced me that grain which is quite green at the end of August cannot be expected to mature perfectly. The days in September are usually warm, but they are shorter, and the nights are cool. This year the months of September and October were wet. A percentage of the grain was damaged by frost, and after being cut it was further damaged by moisture, becoming damp and tough. Although a large proportion of the total wheat yield was low grade, the prices realized were higher than those obtained in earlier years for the very highest grade.

"Manitoba, which is a purely agricultural country, is importing large quantities of dairy products. At the present time Winnipeg is importing $40,000 worth of cream per week. The prairie farmer finds it easier to produce wheat, a crop of which the entire work can be done in a few months of summer. There is no need of argument, however, to show how desirable it is that all the dairy products required in Western Canada should be produced in it, and that the farmers of the West ought to devote themselves more largely to dairying operations. This year in the West we have had very large quantities of damaged grain. If this could be fed, instead of being sold, the net returns to the farmers would be almost as large as if the grain had been of the highest grade and sold at the highest price.

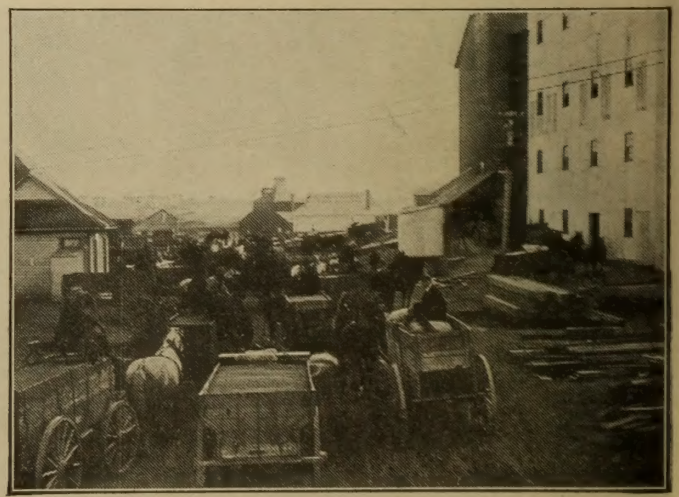
"In the months of July, August, September and October of 1911 the rainfall was unusually heavy. The result was that at the time of the freeze-up in November the soil was full of water, a fact of the first importance in connection with the wheat crop in 1912."

Sir William's remarks as to the moisture of last season should be encouraging to those who have made fair preparation for the season of 1912, and also to those who propose moving to Western Canada in the early spring to enter into agriculture. The ground will be in excellent condition, and it is believed that with anything like normal seeding conditions, usual growing and ripening weather, the year 1912 will be the best that the armers of Western Canada ever experienced.

Another Voice for Mixed Farming.—If the lesson of 1911—not to "put all the eggs in one basket"—shall be taken to heart



Homeseekers Besieging a Central Canada Land Office.



Hauling Wheat to the Flour Mills at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

"I think that a wonderful future lies before Western Canada, and that there will be a big increase in the prices of land before long."—Howard N. Whitney, Editor Iowa State Register.

by the farmers of Western Canada, great good will have been accomplished. This conclusion was thus practically set forth by Sir Byron E. Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in his annual address:

"There are some serious object-lessons to the farmer in connection with the past season's work. Most important of all is the question of a greater diversity of farming. We refer to the apparent indifference of a very large percentage of our farmers to the raising of high-grade cattle, hogs, horses, and sheep and also to the lack of effort on their part to produce such profitable commodities as milk, butter, eggs, cheese, vegetables, fruit, meats, poultry and all the minor by-products which the farm is capable of producing.

"Experience has proved that large profits, not long delayed, await the farmer who will intelligently carry out a system of intensified farming.

"Hogs and sheep have commanded high prices throughout the year, but it is to be regretted that they are not raised in sufficient numbers to meet the demands of the local packing houses. It is a satisfaction to note, however, that at several points in Saskatchewan and Manitoba farmers have recently been purchasing small flocks of sheep."

Experimental Farm Studies.—While each farmer in Western Canada is making particular studies on his own quarter-section or more, and noting the results in his pocket-book, the various experiment stations are studying the same conditions, and generalizing for the benefit of all the farmers. Superintendent McKay of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, says:

"Wheat seeding commenced April 17th, and oats May 3d. Red fife yielded from 33 to 48 bushels per acre, and took from 128 to 137 days to mature, the heaviest yields and longest in maturing being that sown on fallow and backsetting white stubble and roots, although quicker to mature gave the lesser yields

"Oats took from 107 to 118 da ys to mature and yielded from 67 to 79 bushel per acre."

The Experimental Farm at Brandon, Manitoba, reported a yield of from 25 to 50 bushels of wheat per acre, the maturity being from 131 to 140 days. Oats required from 108 to 123 days and yielded from 102 to 149 bushels per acre. Barley required from 105 to 115 days to mature and yielded from 70 to 91 bushels per acre.

Since these grains were grown in plots, and with special care given to the soil, the results are more favourable than could be expected under farm conditions. Nevertheless, in spite of adverse conditions, very heavy yields of all kinds of grain have been reported.

VALUE OF WESTERN CANADA'S 1911 FARM PRODUCTS

The year 1911 shows that up to the 31st of December there was derived $101,620,716 from the farms of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. This was over 21 million dollars in excess of the same period in 1910, and does not include the grain in interior elevators, and in the hands of farmers. The following table gives the comparison:

A SUGGESTIVE COMPARISON

	1910	1911
Wheat	$ 48,181,548.35	$ 62,996,517.38
Oats	3,296,471.00	6,190,803.12
Barley	581,328.00	1,861,312.50
Flax	6,530,990.00	4,335,641.25
	$ 58,590,337.35	$ 75,384,274.25
Cattle, hogs and sheep	$ 11,301,421.89	$ 7,825,797.46
Potatoes, hay and roots	7,818,000.00	15,694,000.00
Manitoba poultry	45,033.10	58,882.93
Products of dairy	2,448,155.31	2,657,761.56
	$ 80,202,947.65	$101,620,716.20

In addition to the foregoing there must be taken into account wheat in transit and store (21,000,000 bushels), amount held for seed and feed (21,000,000 bushels), amount held for the local interior mills (6,000,000 bushels), and amount held by farmers for sale (47,000,000 bushels). The oats, barley and flax accounted for above is only that marketed up to January 1, 1912.

It is therefore easy to estimate that the value of the farm products of Western Canada for 1911 will have reached $200,000,000.

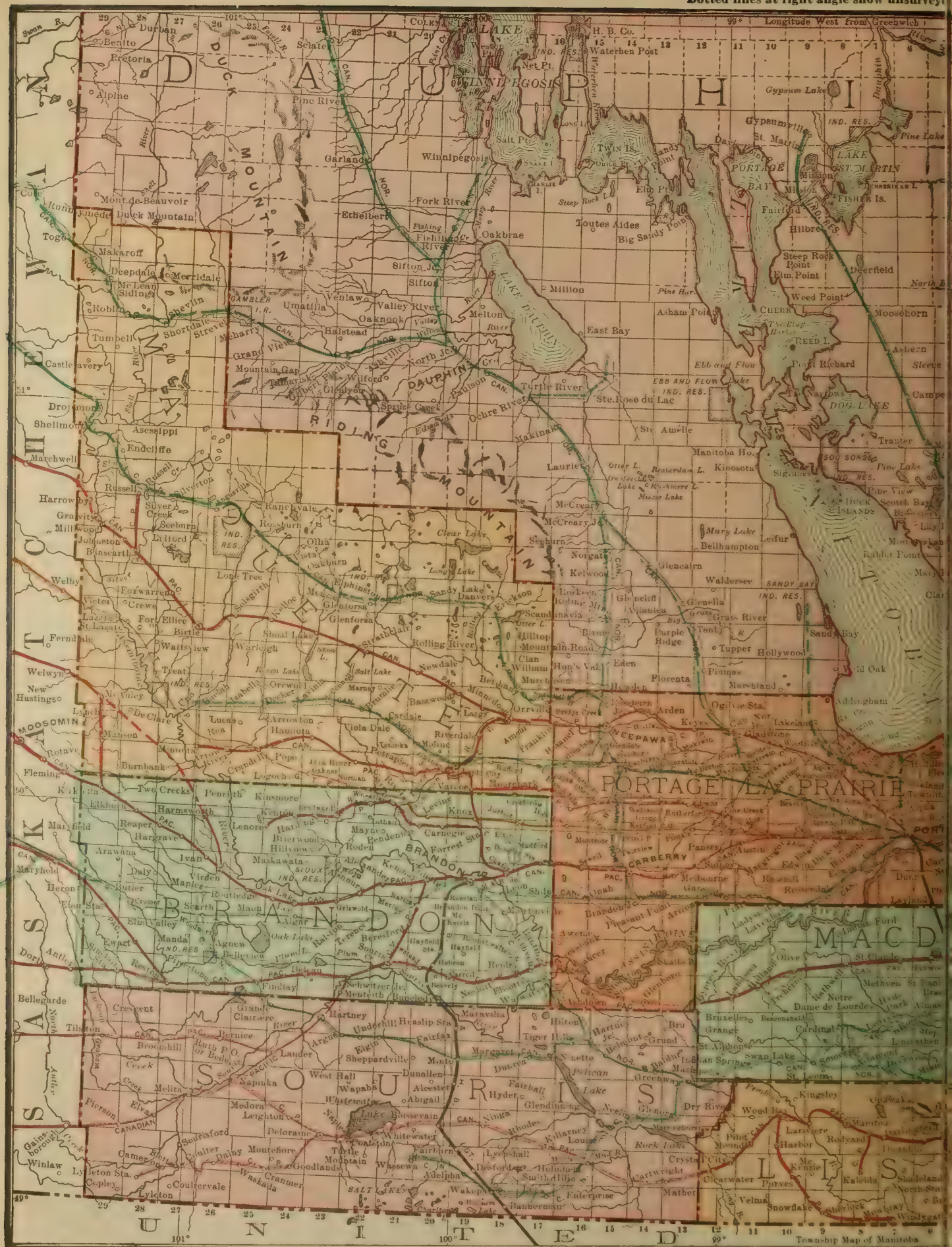
Potatoes and Fodder Crop.—There is one section of the returns from the farms of the Canadian West, which must give unqualified satisfaction to everyone, and that is the enormous increase in the quality and value of potato, root and fodder crops. The gain in value over 1910 is $7,876,000, the actual value having a little more than doubled. The increase over 1909 is $8,785,000. The value assigned by the Government, being based on the market price at the time of digging, may reasonably be increased by from 8 to 10 cents a bushel in view of the shortage that has developed over the entire American continent.

The acreage in Manitoba was increased by nearly 5,000, while the average yield was 207 bushels, against 143 in 1910 and 198 in 1909. There was a heavy increase of acreage in potatoes in Saskatchewan also, but the yield was only 183 as against 148 in 1910, and 245 in 1909. In Alberta the acreage was increased roughly about 6,000 acres, and the yield was 193 bushels as against 138 in 1910 and 173 in 1909. The land devoted to potatoes in the three provinces is practically 75,000 acres and this shows a return of $6,303,000, or about $84 per acre.

It will be seen from the following comparisons that the potato and root crops gave uniformly the largest return per acre of anything that the West has attempted to produce:

More and More West-Canadians are Turning to Sheep-Raising

Horse Ranch in the Rolling Country near Custor Alberta



For Map of Northern Manitoba see pages 14 and 15.

lands, solid lines show surveyed lands.

"It is almost impossible to conceive of the potential wealth which Western Canada has in her vast area of virgin soil, rich in the materials of which crops are made."

—Professor James H. Pettit, University of Illinois.

POTATOES, ROOTS AND FODDER CROPS,

Field Crops 1911	Areas	Yield per Acre	Total Yield	Average Price	Total Value
Manitoba—		Bushels	Bushels	Bushel	
Potatoes	24,713	207.25	5,122,000	$0.42	$2,151,000.00
Turnips and other roots	4,851	325.46	1,679,000	0.38	600,000.00
		Tons	Tons	Per Ton	
Hay and clover	142,959	1.66	237,000	9.54	2,264,000.00
Fodder corn	8,183	7.71	63,000	9.00	568,000.00
Saskatchewan—		Bushels	Bushels	Bushel	
Potatoes	24,558	183.43	4,505,000	.51	2,297,000.00
Turnips and other roots	9,960	285.21	2,841,000	.43	1,221,000.00
		Tons	Tons	Per Ton	
Hay and clover	18,603	1.50	28,000	9.73	272.000.00
Alberta—		Bushels	Bushels	Bushel	
Potatoes	22,884	193.03	4,417,000	.42	1,855,000.00
Turnips and other roots	12,732	300.61	3,827,000	.29	1,110,000.00
		Tons	Tons	Per Ton	
Hay and clover	165,165	1.66	274,000	12.24	3,356,000.00
Sugar beets	1,876	8.00	15,000	5.00	75,000.00
Total value of potato crop					6,303,000.00
Total value of turnips and other roots					2,931,000.00
Fodder corn					568,000.00
Hay, clover and alfalfa					5,892,000.00
Total value root and fodder crops					$15,694,000.00

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs.—Government returns show that for 1911 horses averaged $275 each; the average for feeding cattle and butcher stock was 1,000 pounds at about 5 cents per pound; the value of exporters to ranchers at point of shipment was $61.50; the average price for hogs was $7.71 per cwt.; the price of sheep for the season was $4.89.

At $275 per head, the breeding and raising of horses should pay wonderfully well. Notwithstanding the fact that gas and steam power is entering largely into the operation of the larger farms in Western Canada, there is and always will be a great demand for horses, and the farmer who can raise his own will be the gainer by doing so. The fact that the West spent $7,169,800 for horses coming in at a single port indicates that there is room for much horse breeding at profitable prices.

Dairying.—As has been indicated elsewhere, there is still room for great improvement in dairying. During the year 1911, the butter output of Manitoba was increased by 732,656 pounds, the total output being 7,638,406 pounds at an average price of 21.4 cents per pound or a total of 1,715,982.62. The cheese output of Manitoba dropped from the previous year and was 560,725 pounds, average price 12½ cents or a total of $70,090.63, making a total of dairy products for Manitoba of $1,786,073.25.

The butter output of Saskatchewan was 1,202,801 pounds, the value of which was approximately $282,688.31, or about 24 cents per pound. No factory cheese is yet made in Saskatchewan.

Alberta, the only other province which makes factory cheese, dropped her make from 198,000 pounds to 100,000 pounds, while the gain in price was only one-eighth cent per pound, averaging 14 cents per pound, or a total of $14,000. The co-operative creameries of Alberta produced 2,300,000 pounds of butter at an average price of 23 cents per pound, or a total of $575,000. The make of cheese has been wholly inadequate for the supply of the home market. At the present time the three western provinces are depending almost entirely upon eastern cheese.

Poultry.—Large importations of poultry are made year after year. The prices obtained by farmers who cultivate this industry ought to attract others into the field. Minnesota and Dakota have been large importers, and while the returns obtainable are very inadequate, it would appear that at least 750,000 pounds of poultry of all kinds was brought in from eastern Canada and the United States for the winter trade of 1911.

In Conclusion.—Once more let it be said, that a careful perusal of the various tables presented affords the most forceful kind of a lesson in the opportunities open in the Canadian West for the men who are willing to be something more than growers of wheat. There have not yet been produced sufficient butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, potatoes and other vegetables to supply the immediate needs. The outside is depended upon for millions of pounds of bacon and mutton. During the past season, for weeks at a stretch, the Winnipeg market was supplied almost entirely with chilled mutton from Australia or frozen mutton from Prince Edward Island. Of the more than $7,000,000 which the West has paid for horses, she should herself have realized the greater share.

WHEAT CROP SUMMARY

The following table shows the wheat yield of Western Canada for successive years, with the wheat acreage under crop:

	Acreage Sask.	Acreage Man.	Acreage Alb.	Acres	Yield Bushels
1898	276,253	1,488,232	31,348	1,795,544	31,486,012
1899	328,459	1,629,995	35,090	1,993,544	34,838,861
1900	382,540	1,457,396	20,361	2,516,678	63,315,818
1902	580,860	2,039,940	45,064	2,665,864	67,037,719
1905	1,130,084	2,653,488	107,788	3,881,199	82,175,226
1906	1,730,586	3,141,537	177,127	5,049,250	92,256,531
1908	2,703,563	2,850,640	317,523	5,871,836	96,863,687
x1909	3,685,000	2,808,000	385,000	6,878,000	147,482,000
x1910	4,848,000	3,014,400	533,000	8,395,400	128,891,000
x1911	4,704,660	2,979,734	1,616,900	9,301,294	194,083,000

x Dominion Census returns

Seven Years' Work Produced this Farm Home in Central Canada

"The faith of the West in its own future derives its inspiration from that which has been achieved and is now being accomplished."

WHAT WINS IN CENTRAL CANADA

The adaptable and friendly man going into Canada will find a welcome awaiting him. There is room for everybody. The man already established, the railways, and the Government are equally anxious to secure further immigration of the right kind. The new man is not looked upon as an intruder but as a producer of new wealth, an enricher of the commonwealth. The new man should buy his tools as he needs them. Until he has more than thirty acres under crop he can work with a neighbour, in exchange for the services of a binder. He may not need to build a granary for two or three years. A cow is a good investment, and a vegetable garden easily pays its own way.

A few broad general suggestions might be made to the settlers who come in with varying capital at their command.

The Man Who Has Less Than $300.—This man had better work for wages for the first year. He can either hire out to established farmers or find employment on railway construction work. During the year, opportunity may open up for him to take up his free grant or make the first payment on a quarter-section that he would like to purchase.

The Man Who Has $600.—Get hold of your 160-acre free homestead at once, build your shack, and proceed with your homestead duties. During the six months that you are free to absent yourself from your homestead, hire out to some successful farmer and get enough to tide you over the other half of the year which you must spend in residence upon the land. When you have put in six months' residence during each of these years and have complied with the improvement conditions required by the Land Act, you become the absolute owner.

The Man Who Has $1,000.—Either homestead a farm or purchase one on the installment plan, and get to work at once. A small house and out buildings will be required, with horses or oxen, a plough, a wagon, etc. Working out in the harvest season will be needed to bring in money to tide over the winter and get the crop sown in good condition. As the crop grows, opportunity is given to make the house comfortable, to look around and plan ahead.

What $1,200 Will Buy.—No farmer should come expecting to make a homestead pay its own way the first year. He needs buildings, an equipment, and money for the maintenance of himself and family, until his first harvest can be garnered. After securing his land and putting up his buildings, $1,200 will give him a fairly good equipment to begin with. This will probably be expended as under:

x 1 team of good horses	$ 400.00	1 rough sleigh.....	$ 25.00
1 harvester.....	150.00	1 disc harrow.....	25.00
4 milch cows at $40..	160.00	1 breaking plough...	25.00
1 seeder.....	90.00	1 mowing machine...	60.00
1 strong wagon.....	70.00	1 stubble plough....	20.00
4 hogs at $15.....	60.00	1 harrow.....	20.00
4 sheep at $5.....	20.00	Other smaller tools	40.00
1 set strong harness..	35.00	Barnyard fowls...	40.00
x Horses are increasing in price.		Total.....	$1200.00

If the settler locates early in the season he may get in a crop of potatoes or oats in May or early June.

Will a Quarter-Section Pay?—"Will the tilling of a quarter of a section (160 acres) pay?" when asked of those who have tried it provokes the invariable answer that "It will and does pay." "We, or those following us, will make less than that pay," said one who had proved up on a homestead. Another pointed to the fact that many of those who commenced on homesteads are now owners of other quarters—and even larger areas, showing that they have progressed in obtaining more land, while others still have stuck to the homestead quarter and this year are marketing as much as $2,000 worth of grain and often nearer $3,000.

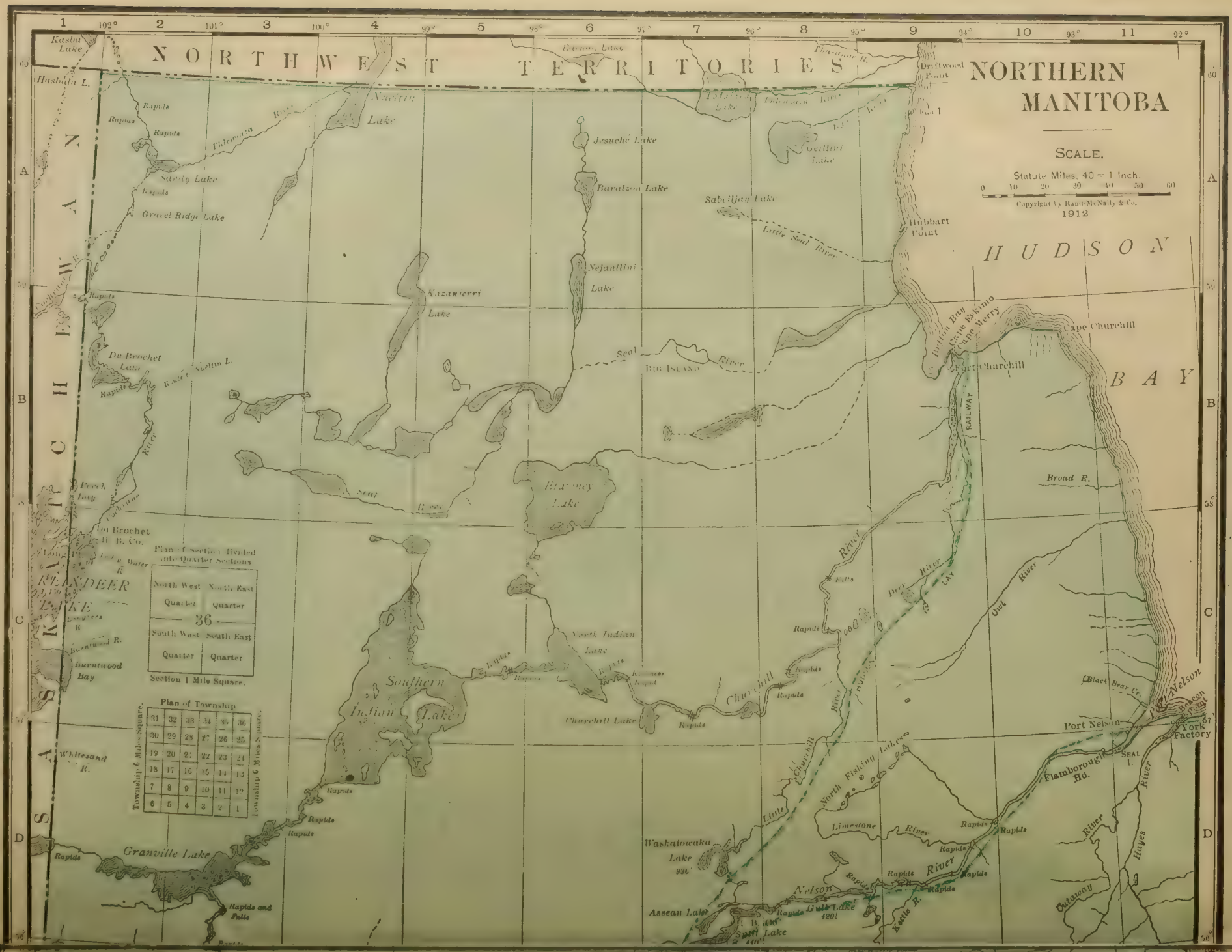
Shall You Buy, Rent or Homestead?—The question is one that Canadian Government officials are frequently asked, especially in the homes of a family of boys who have become interested in Central Canada. If the young man has grit and inexperience let him homestead. Treating this subject in a newspaper article, a correspondent very tersely says, "He will survive the ordeal and gain his experience at less cost."

Another has ample knowledge of farming practice, experience in farm management, but lacks pluck and staying power and the capacity to endure The food for thought and opportunity for action provided by the management of an improved farm would be just the stimulus required to make him settle into harness and "work out his own salvation in fear and trembling."

Many men make excellent, progressive, broad-gauge farmers, by renting or buying an improved farm in a settled district and keeping in touch with more advanced thought and methods. Their immediate financial success may not be so great; their ultimate success will be much greater, for they have been saved from narrow-gauge ways and withering at the top.

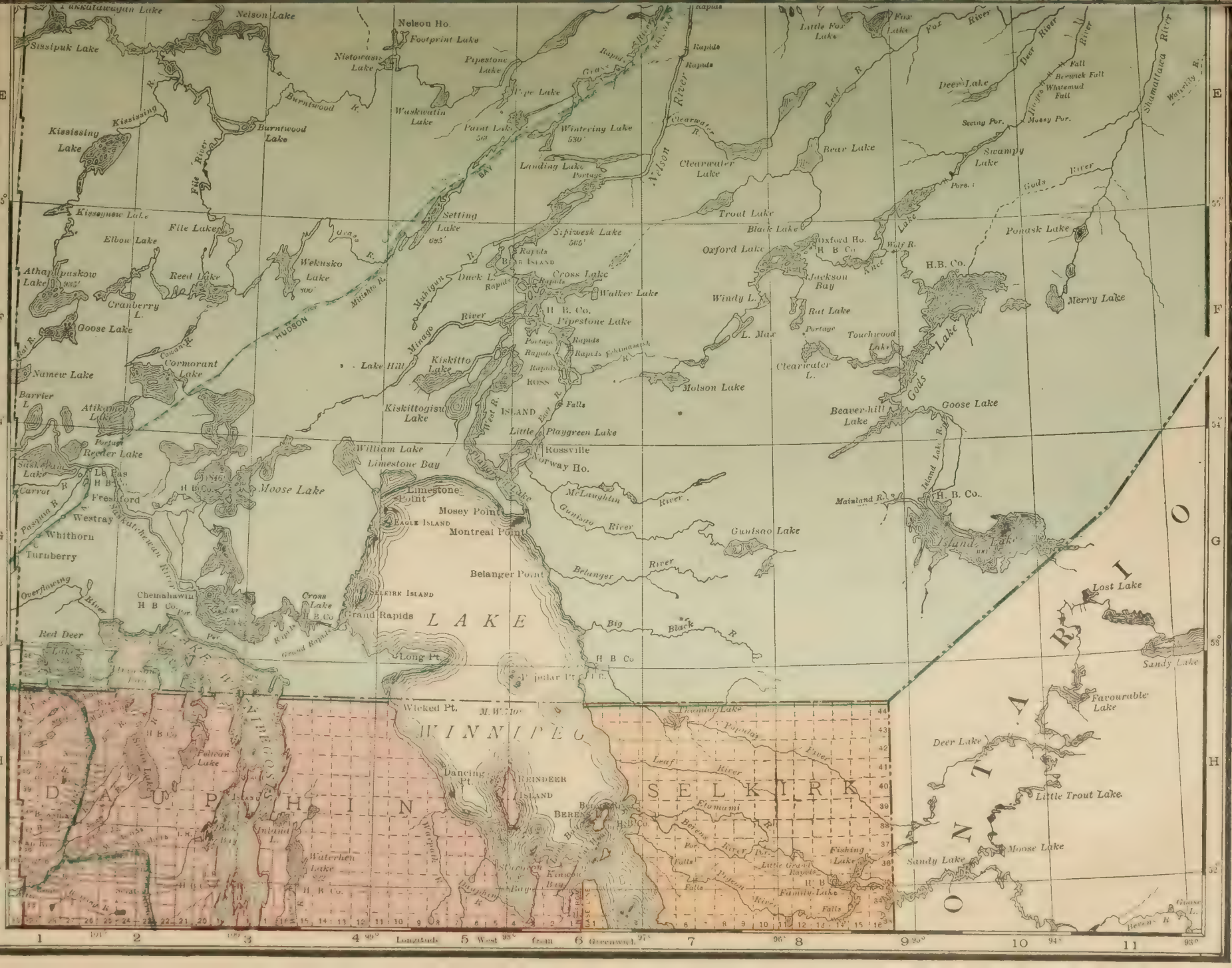
Let the boy take the route that appeals to him. Don't force him to homestead if he pines to rent. Don't try to keep him at home if homesteading looks good to him. The thing to remember is that success may be achieved by any one of the three routes. If the foundation is all right, hard work the method, and thoroughness the motto, it makes little difference what road is taken—whether homesteading, buying, or renting—Central Canada is big enough, and good farming profitable enough.

From Modest Beginnings Have Grown Some of the Biggest Successes in Central Canada



For Map of Southern Manitoba see pages 10 and 11.

Dotted lines at right angle show unsurveyed



lands; solid lines show surveyed.

Back of Western Canada's educational system stand reserved school lands as follows: Manitoba, 1,300,495 acres; Saskatchewan, 3,706,589 acres; Alberta, 2,767,634 acres.

MANITOBA

MANITOBA, the most easterly of the three Central Provinces, lies in the centre of the North American continent and midway between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, its southern boundary running down to the 49th parallel, which separates it from the United States. Manitoba is one-fourth larger than Germany, its area covering 252,000 square miles, or about 161 million acres. If a family of five were to be placed on every half-section of the surveyed land in Manitoba, over 600,000 souls would be actually living on the land.

Education.—The value placed by Manitobans on popular education is evidenced in the fact that the expenditure on schools is the largest drain on the public funds. All schools below the grade of high schools are free to children between the ages of five and fifteen years, and high schools in all the cities and larger towns are free to resident pupils. Winnipeg and Brandon maintain colleges of a very high standard, and children of all classes attend them. Two sections of and in each township are set apart, the income from the sales of which is applied to the support of free schools. This also applies to Saskatchewan and Alberta.

An experimental farm at Brandon educates the farming population, and authentic records of the results of practical work in agricultural experiment are furnished to farmers free. Dairy schools, farmers' institutes, live-stock associations, and other agricultural organizations are well established.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Province is served by the natural drainage system making into Hudson Bay by way of Lake Winnipeg. The rivers run from the eastern and western sides to the lower lands in the centre, and practically all of the drainage of the Province reaches the sea by the rivers making out of the natural reservoir of Lake Winnipeg. The chief rivers are the Red, Assiniboine, Winnipeg, and Pembina, all of which have important tributaries, except the Winnipeg. The rivers are not rapid, but there is force enough in the Winnipeg to supply electric power for tramways and industrial purposes for many cities as large as Winnipeg.

Telephones.—The Government of Manitoba owns and operates the telephone system of the Province. There are now over 5,000 miles of long distance lines, and about 9,000 rural subscribers.

Forest Wealth.—For those who love timber-covered areas, Manitoba can point to a strip along its east boundary, approximately eighty miles wide, of spruce, birch, and tamarack, which extends into the extreme east of the Province from the wooded lands of New Ontario. Large sawmills are established. In Western Manitoba are forest areas, and timbered districts exist on the Turtle Mountains and the Brandon Hills. The true forest persists in Northwestern Manitoba as far as the Duck Mountains. From all these points quantities of lumber, fence posts, and firewood are sent to the prairie settlers, and the rivers and lakes are skirted by a plentiful tree growth.

Soil and Surface.—The surface of Manitoba is not a flat, bare stretch, a "bald-headed prairie." A large part of the land, especially in the south, is flat, being, geologists say, the bed of a wide, prehistoric lake. But even in the southwest the land rises into wooded hills, and in the southeast, close to the Lake-of-the-Woods country, there is a genuine forest. Down through the heart of the Province stretch two great lake chains, Lake Winnipeg and lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba. These receive as tribute the waters of the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine west, and discharge through the Nelson River to Hudson Bay. Sloping to the west from the Lake Manitoba plain is a range of hills known as the Duck Mountains, Riding Mountains, and the Porcupine Hills. These hills are modest in their height, have a gentle slope, and in no way interfere with the fact that almost the whole land surface of Manitoba west of its great lakes is ready for cultivation. Manitoba soil is a deep rich loam, inexhaustible in its productiveness; it is essentially agricultural. There are 25½ million acres of land surveyed, about one-fifth of which was under crop in 1910.

Railroads.—The growing and marketing of grain are the chief industries of Manitoba, and the extension of the railways goes hand in hand with the development of the land. The railway mileage of the Province is 3,796, and few farmers are more than eight or ten miles from a railway.

Game and Fish.—In 1911, Manitoba's fishery output represented a value of over one million dollars, most of this being realized from the lucrative whitefish. Wild ducks, geese, and swans haunt the lakes and rivers, while on the prairies are flocks of prairie chickens. On the hills and in the woodland moose and deer abound, and there are wolf, bear, lynx, fox, marten, beaver, and other fur-bearing animals.

Available Homesteads.—Manitoba has 1¼ million acres of land available or free homesteading, located east of the Red River, and between lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba where railways are now building, also west of Lake Manitoba and in the newly opened districts along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway. To those who appreciate the picturesque advantage of tree growth, these districts make strong appeal. If the timber is a light scrub, it is easily removed; if, on the other hand, the forest is heavy, it richly repays the cost of clearing. Creeks, lakes, and rivers abound, while water for domestic purposes can generally be secured by sinking wells to a moderate depth. It is easy to realize that Manitoba lands as they produce their crops from year to year are steadily advancing in value; while the interest accrues regularly, the principal is also increasing.

Dairying.—The dairy produce (butter) for 1911 was valued at 1¼ million dollars; the cheese output was about $72,000—showing that dairying is a very important industry; good prices are obtained; the quality is excellent in colour and flavour. Abundant grasses are rich in the fattening properties essential to raising cattle and producing butter and cheese. Government dairy schools promote these industries.

Mixed Farming Pays in the Swan River Valley

Two hundred and twenty-three new towns were opened up in Western Canada during 1911 by the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways.

Mixed Farming General.—Grain growing has given Manitoba agricultural pre-eminence in the eyes of the world, but the leaven of mixed farming is gradually and surely permeating the minds of farmers; there is scarcely one but has his herd of cattle or his flock of sheep. His hogs are fattening for market, and poultry proves valuable as a source of revenue. Prices of these may fluctuate, but never can a farmer become overstocked with any one or more of them.

Manitoba's surplus product of wheat over and above her home consumption is largely sent to Eastern Canada and to Europe. In addition to wheat, great crops of rye, flax, hay, peas, and potatoes are produced, and also garden truck.

Businesslike Farming.—Nowhere on the continent, more than in Manitoba, has farming advanced to the dignity of a thoroughly businesslike occupation. Here the farmer works, not merely for a living, but, rather, for a handsome profit. Instances are frequent where large areas under wheat have given a clear profit of over $12 an acre. All the labour of ploughing, seeding, harvesting, and marketing can be hired done at about $7.50 per acre. Even allowing $8, it is a poor year that will not yield a handsome margin over this.

Winnipeg.—Winnipeg is a remarkable city. In 1870, it was a frontier trading post of the Hudson Bay Company with a total population of 215 souls. The civic official census gives a population for 1911 of over 172,000. The reason for this wonderful advancement is readily found in the harvests of wheat ripening on the rich prairie lands tributary to this "Buckle of the Wheat Belt." The wide boulevarded streets, substantial bank buildings, crowded railroad depots, all tell insistently the same story of prosperity. The city owns its public parks, quarries, waterworks, street lighting systems, and asphalt plants. The total bank clearings for the year 1911, amounting to $1,172,962,144, raised Winnipeg to the billion dollar class of cities. 1911 showed an increase of 219 million dollars over 1910, placing the city at the head of all financial centres on the continent, in increased percentage of clearings over 1910. There are 115 churches and forty schools, four live daily newspapers, with forty weekly and monthly publications. The building records for the city for the seven years ending December, 1911, show that 77 million dollars were spent during that period. In 1911 the new buildings constructed were valued at 17½ million dollars. The factories employ 15,000 hands, with an output exceeding nearly 36 million dollars. Twenty-two railway tracks radiate from the city. Winnipeg leads the world as a grain centre. The wheat receipts for 1911 were 101,326,250 bushels; Minneapolis, 98,647,850; Chicago, 42,629,751. Oat receipts, Winnipeg, 26,128,800; Minneapolis, 11,400,000.

St. Boniface, the seat of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of St. Boniface, adjoins and is partly surrounded by the business section of the city of Winnipeg, estimated population, 13,000.

Brandon.—Brandon, the second city in the Province, is situated at the junction of the Assiniboine with the Little Saskatchewan, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, some 130 miles west of Winnipeg. Seven branch railways make in here. Grain elevators, flour mills, and machine shops, together with the wholesale houses and fourteen branch banks, show the solid nature of the business of this city. Brandon is an educational centre with a college and high school of which a city ten times its size might well be proud. On the outskirts of the city is the Dominion Experimental Farm, a valuable institution admirably run. Population, 14,000.

Portage la Prairie.—Portage la Prairie, population 6,000, enjoys splendid railway facilities. Several industries are established here. It owns a beautiful park, has a fine educational system, including a collegiate institute, and supports many churches and fraternal societies. Portage Plains have been cropped for thirty consecutive years without a failure.

Selkirk is a distributing point of supplies for points on the shores of Lake Winnipeg.

Carberry and **Morden** are flourishing railway towns in the heart of fine wheat-growing sections. Minnedosa, Neepawa, Dauphin, Carman, Virden, and Souris also are centres of notable grain-growing districts, and important railroad towns.

Scores of towns now developing afford openings for those desiring business opportunities, each with its mills and warehouses for wheat. Among these centres may be named Manitou, Birtle, Emerson, Gretna, Wawanesa, Somerset, Baldur, Deloraine, Melita, Rapid City, Hamiota, Gladstone, Killarney, Hartney, Stonewall, Boissevain, Elkhorn, Gilbert Plains, Pilot Mound, Winkler and Plum Coulee.

Important Facts.—In 1911 the estimated amount spent on farm buildings was 3½ million dollars as compared with 2½ million dollars the previous year. There are 3,193 threshing outfits in the Province. Potatoes last year averaged 187 bushels to the acre.

GROWTH OF MANITOBA

	1891	1908	1909	1911
Population	152,506	462,569	466,268	455,614
Horses	86,735	230,926	237,161	232,725
Milch cows	82,710	173,546	167,442	146,841
Other horned cattle	147,984	357,988	333,752	397,261
Sheep	35,838	29,265	29,074	32,223
Hogs	54,177	192,489	172,374	176,212
Cultivated farms			45,380	.....

Increase in population in ten years was 78.52 per cent.

The following tables give the acreage, average, and total yield of wheat, oats, barley, and flax for the last five years.

	WHEAT			OATS		
Year	Acreage	Average Yield	Total Yield	Acreage	Average Yield	Total Yield
1907	2,789,553	14.22	39,688,266.6	1,213,596	34.8	42,140,744
1908	2,850,640	17.23	49,252,539	1,216,642	36.8	44,686,043
1909	2,642,111	17.33	45,774,707.7	1,373,683	37.1	50,983,056
1910	2,962,187	13.475	39,916,391.7	1,486,436	28.7	42,647,766
1911	3,350,000	18.29	61,058,786	1,625,000	45.3	73,786,683

	BARLEY			FLAX		
	Acreage	Average Yield	Total Yield	Acreage	Average Yield	Total Yield
1907	649,570	25.7	16,752,724.3	25,915	12.25	317,347
1908	658,441	27.54	18,135,757	50,187	11.18	502,206
1909	601,008	27.31	16,416,634	20,635	12.26	253,636
1910	624,644	20.75	12,960,038.7	41,002	9.97	410,928
1911	760,000	31.5	21,000,000	86,000	14.	1,205,727

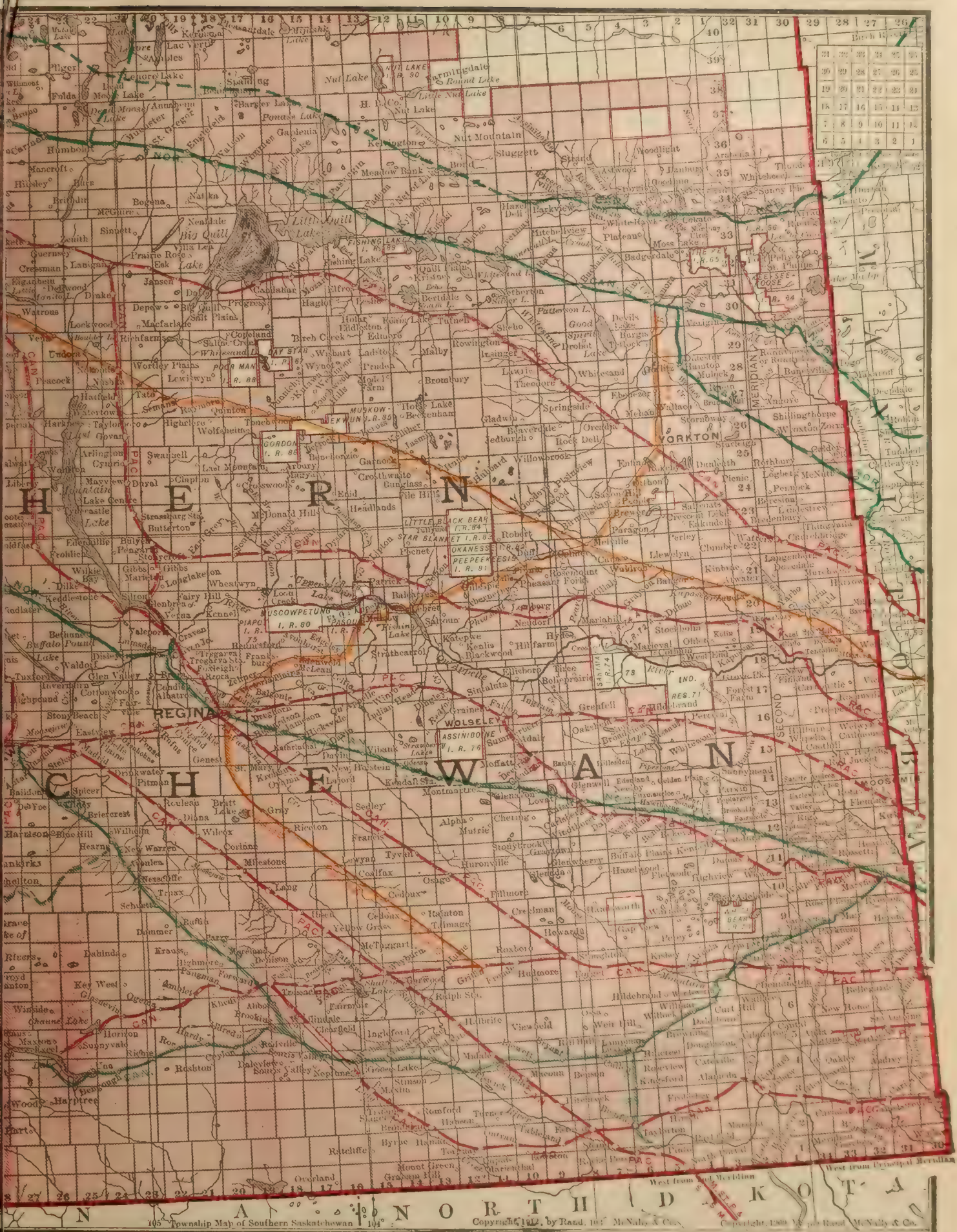
The Harvest of 1911.—With spring opening early, seeding was completed under the most favourable conditions, and the weather, right up to the time of harvesting, was all that could be wished for with the exception of a slight drought, which was more felt along the international boundary line; a spell of wet weather then set in, greatly retarding threshing; nevertheless, the harvest was exceedingly bountiful.

While some of the wheat was slightly off colour, on the whole both quantity and quality were good, and showed an average yield of 18.29, and a total yield of 61,058,786 bushels, as compared with an average of 13.47 and a total yield of 39,916,391 bushels, a year ago

Ready for the Threshers in Manitoba

Surveyed land

 For Map of Central Saskatchewan see pages 22 and 23.


SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA
YORKTON
WOLSELEY
SECOND MERIDIAN
FISHING LAKE I. R. 89
DAY STAR I. R. 87
POOR MAN I. R. 88
MUSKOWEKWUN I. R. 85
GORDON I. R. 86
LITTLE BLACK BEAR I.R. 84
STAR BLANKET I.R. 83
OKANESE
PEEPEEKEESIS I. R. 81
MUSCOWPETUNG I. R. 80
PIAPOT I. R. 75
ASSINIBOINE I. R. 76
SAKIMAY I.R. 74
IND. RES. 71
BEAR
Township Map of Southern Saskatchewan
Copyright, 1912, by Rand, McNally & Co.

"As soon as mixed farming shall be generally adopted, Central Canada lands that may now be obtained for from $8 to $18 per acre, and even lands now open to homestead, will sell from $50 to $100 per acre."
—Professor Thomas Shaw.

Oats showed a much larger increase, both in average and in yield; namely, an average of 45.3 and a total yield of 73,786,683 bushels, as compared with an average of 28.7, and a total yield of 42,647,766 bushels last year.

Barley also increased; the average being 31.5 and the total yield being 29,999,239 bushels, as against an average of 20.75 and a total yield of 12,960,038 bushels in 1910.

Mixed Farming in the Park Region.—The district of country lying east and southeast of Winnipeg is being well served by railways.—the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific. The soil here is a very deep rich loam, and capable of producing an excellent quality of small grain of all kinds, and the experience of those who are farming there is that the yield is always large. There is a sufficiency of rainfall, and water is easy to procure. A great quantity of this land is still vacant, and some homesteads are available. An advantage over the more open prairie districts, claimed by some, is the greatest possibility for mixed farming and cattle raising, on account of the superior quality of the grasses, the shelter afforded by the groves of trees, and the cheapness with which buildings are constructed.

Manitoba farm lands,—raw prairie,—are selling from $12 to $15 an acre and upwards, while improved farms sell from $35 to $40 an acre.

The Swan River Valley during the past few years has been attracting the attention of an excellent class of settlers. It has splendid railway advantages, and there is promise of additional branch lines being built into the district to accommodate the grain growers and cattle raisers of the district. Winter wheat is being grown here with great success. The country is largely open prairie, but in parts there is sufficient of the park-like country to add a charm and give plenty of native hay and shelter. In all of the district there is a good growth of wild grasses. At the Dominion Fair, held at Regina in 1911, the exhibit of grains, grasses, clovers, fodder crops, fruit, vegetables and natural products sent from Swan River Valley won third prize for all Canada, which speaks more than all else of the climate and the nature of the soil. The settlement is mostly composed of Americans and people from the Old Country There are homesteads to be had in the district, and other land may be purchased from railway and responsible land companies.

When the newly acquired territory recently added to Manitoba is surveyed there will be opened up a wonderfully rich area, capable of maintaining an immense population. This added territory will greatly increase the area of the province, and give it a port on Hudson Bay, into which large ocean going vessels will be in a position to carry a considerably portion of the farm produce of the West to old country markets.

WHAT MANITOBA SETTLERS ARE DOING

Hamiota.—Wheat graded No. 2 and 3 Northern, with a yield of between 25 and 30 bushels per acre. On land that is worth $30 per acre, with wheat at 85 cents a bushel, these farmers will realize upwards of $21.25 per acre. Since harvest land has changed owners in this district at $35 per acre.

Macgregor.—Some wheat yields are reported as high as 27 bushels, and none of less than 20 bushels. The oat crop turned out splendidly.

Oakbank. -Since harvest land values in the district in Manitoba have taken a wonderful advance. A half section of land near North Springfield has sold for $100 per acre.

Thornhull.—Despite some attacks of rust, wheat averaged 20 bushels to the acre, and the grade No. 1 and No. 2 Northern oats run 50 to 80 bushels per acre. John Broadbent, threshed 33 bushels per acre from a field of wheat.

Morden.—This is one of the oldest of the wheat growing districts of Western Canada. The farms have produced wheat year after year for twenty five or thirty years. In 1911 the farmers reaped one of the best crops harvested there for five years. Farm lands in this neighbourhood are worth from $30 to $50 per acre. This is also a splendid cattle and dairy country.

Euclid.—District is in the celebrated Portage Plains district where land prices vary from $50 to $75 per acre. L. A. Bradley, had 120 acres cropped to wheat; the yield was 49 bushels per acre. It would be hard to find any line of business that would give a better percentage on the money invested. Wheat on the Portage Plains has averaged about 25 bushels to the acre, while oats have averaged 50 to 60 bushels. At Thomas Munroe's farm in the Burnside district, the wheat averaged 30 bushels to the acre, while oats went 60 and barley 40. James Glennie, at Macdonald, who has a six-acre field of corn, estimates that his crop will average the remarkable yield of 25 tons per acre. At High Bluff on Robt. Tidsbury's farm, a 102-acre tract of wheat gave a yield of 2,250 bushels.

Swan River.—D. H. McAffie threshed 52 bushels per acre of spring wheat from 15 acres of summer fallow. Alex. Fraser threshed 50 bushels per acre of fall wheat; 30 bushels per acre is a common yield for spring wheat.

Dauphin District.—In several parts the crop is running 30 bushels to the acre right through. Robert Cruise had 4,900 bushels of wheat from 150 acres, or an average of 33⅓ bushels to the acre. From another quarter he had 5,000 bushels. Wallace Black had an average of 35 bushels of wheat to the acre for 60 acres. W. C. Lockwood from 120 acres of wheat had an average of 35 bushels to the acre, a total of 4,200. On another strip of 40 acres the wheat averaged 42½ bushels to the acre. William Dunton reports that 120 acres, yielded an average of 34 bushels to the acre. Another 120 acres Mr. Dunton had in wheat averaged 35 bushels to the acre. Another piece of land, 40 acres, produced 40 bushels to the acre.

Strathclair.—The country here is park like in character and while the yield of all kinds of grain is good, mixed farming has been largely successful. Wm. Weatherstone had 6,000 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of barley and 800 bushels of wheat from 90 acres under crop. The wheat yielded 45 bushels per acre. Oats, 102 bushels per acre; on a field of 111 acres gave J. G. Ruttle, who lives five miles south of Calgary, over 22,000 bushels of oats, which weighed 45 pounds to the measured bushel. He would realize $6,000 for his crop of oats.

Virden.—Twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre has been reported and yields much better than expected. Several fields have gone as high as 35 bushels per acre. Oats and barley are also yielding well. There are no homesteads to be had in this district, but improved lands can be purchased at reasonable prices.

Up to 1912 the Province of Manitoba was the smallest of the Western Provinces, but by recent Act of Parliament, its territory was enlarged two and one half times its original area. It may now well be termed a Maritime Province, its northeasterly boundary being Hudson Bay. The lands in the added area will soon be thrown open for settlement, and will be served by lines of railway having termini at Hudson Bay ports, situated within this province.

Where a few years ago was Unbroken Prairie, this Manitoba Settler has now Every Modern Farm Comfort

"Comparing the very low price of land in Saskatchewan with the high prices in the Eastern States, Saskatchewan provides splendid opportunities for farmers who are paying great sums in rents and for young men who wish to make a start."—Sam McKelvie, Editor Nebraska Farmer.

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATCHEWAN, the middle one of the Prairie Provinces, is a huge rectangle extending from the 49th to the 60th parallel, with an area as big as that of France, and twice the size of the British Isles. Saskatchewan has a southern base of 390 miles bordering on the United States, and its length from north to south is 760 miles. The total land area of the Province of Saskatchewan is 155,092,480 acres. The Province may be defined as consisting of four distinct zones. These, proceeding from south to north are: (a) rolling prairie, (b) prairie and woodland, (c) forest, (d) sparsely timbered belt. Of the enormous area given above less than 12 million acres, or about one-thirteenth, is cultivated. Nothwithstanding this fact, Saskatchewan stood second among the wheat-producing States and Provinces of this continent in 1910, and the probability is that it will occupy the premier position when this year's figures are compiled. It has produced 400 million bushels of wheat in the past twelve years. Its increase in population in ten years was 440 per cent.

River Ways.—The chief rivers are the North Saskatchewan, South Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, and Carrot. The North and South Saskatchewan both rise in the Rocky Mountains and each has a general easterly trend. The Red Deer flows into the South Saskatchewan, about 150 miles north of the United States boundary. The South Saskatchewan runs east nearly half way across the Province, then turns north and enters the North Saskatchewan River a little east of the town of Prince Albert. The South Saskatchewan River, with the Qu'Appelle, intersects the Province from east to west. The Carrot rises south of Prince Albert and runs an approximate parallel line to the North Saskatchewan, into which it flows near "The Pas," a Hudson Bay Company trading post.

Surface and Settlement.—The first tide of homeseekers into Saskatchewan flowed along the channel provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and each new railroad since built has been followed close at heel by eager, earnest land-seekers. So it is that one finds to-day prosperous settlements on both sides of the tracks of the Canadian Northern, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Railways.—Saskatchewan is well served by the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and Grand Trunk Pacific railways, and very few of the older settlements are more than ten or twenty miles from transportation. Into the newer sections, where homesteads are available, all these roads are rapidly extending their lines, as indicated in detail on page 5 and in the maps accompanying.

Saskatchewan Crops.—Saskatchewan leads all the other provinces in wheat production, though only a comparatively small portion of its cultivable area has yet been brought under the plough.

In 1898 the area under wheat in Saskatchewan was 276,253 acres; in 1905 it was 910,359 acres; in 1908 2,703,563 acres, and in 1911 or in three years' time, according to Dominion Government figures, it had nearly doubled, the area being 4,704,660 acres. On this area there was grown approximately 97 million bushels of wheat, or an average of about 20 bushels to the acre. This is a fair average, in spite of the fact that this Province, with the rest of the West, suffered from unfavourable weather conditions. As it is, the farmers of Saskatchewan have had a very successful year, as will be seen by the following tables, showing a total value of 121¼ million dollars for field products, apart from field and fodder crops.

Roots and forage crops for 1911 are valued at 12 million dollars.

FIELD PRODUCTS OF SASKATCHEWAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS

Year	WHEAT Total Yield	WHEAT Average Yield per Acre	WHEAT Total Value 1911	OATS Total Yield	OATS Average Yield per Acre	OATS Total Value 1911
1905	26,107,286	23.09		19,213,055	42.70	
1906	37,010,098	21.40		23,965,528	37.45	
1908	50,654,629	13.68		48,379,838	27.29	
1909	90,277,000	22.04		105,465,000	42.04	
1910	72,666,000	15.58		63,315,000	30.40	
*1911	97,665,000	20.8	$63,000,000	97,962,000	46.12	$34,250,000

Year	BARLEY Total Yield	BARLEY Average Yield per Acre	BARLEY Total Value 1911	FLAX Total Yield	FLAX Average Yield per Acre	FLAX Total Value 1911
1905	893,396	27.11		398,399	15.73	
1906	1,316,415	24.57		710,698	9.35	
1908	3,965,724	17.23		2,589,352	9.78	
1909	7,833,000	32.01		4,448,700	13.09	
1910	5,859,018	26.01		3,044,138	9.66	
*1911	5,445,000	31.61	$3,000,000	10,688,000	11.25	$21,000,000

*According to Dominion census figures the local government gives the average yield of wheat at 18.50, oats 45, barley 28, flax 11.13.

HOW SASKATCHEWAN HAS GROWN

	1901	1906	1909	1911	Value 1911
Population	91,279	263,713	341,521	492,432	
Horses	83,461	240,566	429,766	718,346	$114,935,360
Milch Cows	56,440	112,618	234,458	250,600	12,530,000
Other Horned Cattle	160,613	360,236	594,632	565,350	14,133,750
Sheep	73,097	121,290	152,601	197,826	1,236,412
Swine	27,753	123,916	352,385	352,118	3,523,059
Total value of all products.					$146,359,372

Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of the Province of Saskatchewan, says:—

The unthinking answer as regards our 1911 harvest would likely be that it was not very satisfactory. Yet, has not the 1911 season furnished proof of the extraordinary ferility of our Saskatchewan soil? Even against a not merely unusual but unprecedented lack of sunshine and warmth during the entire growing and ripening season a really abundant yield of fairly good grain was harvested. The results confirm our belief that Saskatchewan soil is the finest in the world.

Referring to the Saskatchewan crop, 1911, the Harvest Number of "The Saskatoon Phoenix" says:—

In spite of all the vicissitudes the crop has gone through this year, it is still a large one. It will grade low, but prices are being well maintained up to the time of writing. The prices obtained for Number Four this year are as good as those secured some years ago for the highest grades, as old-timers will recall. When the final returns for the year's work are all in it will likely be seen that they are still large enough to make a good average crop.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, for Saskatchewan, says:—

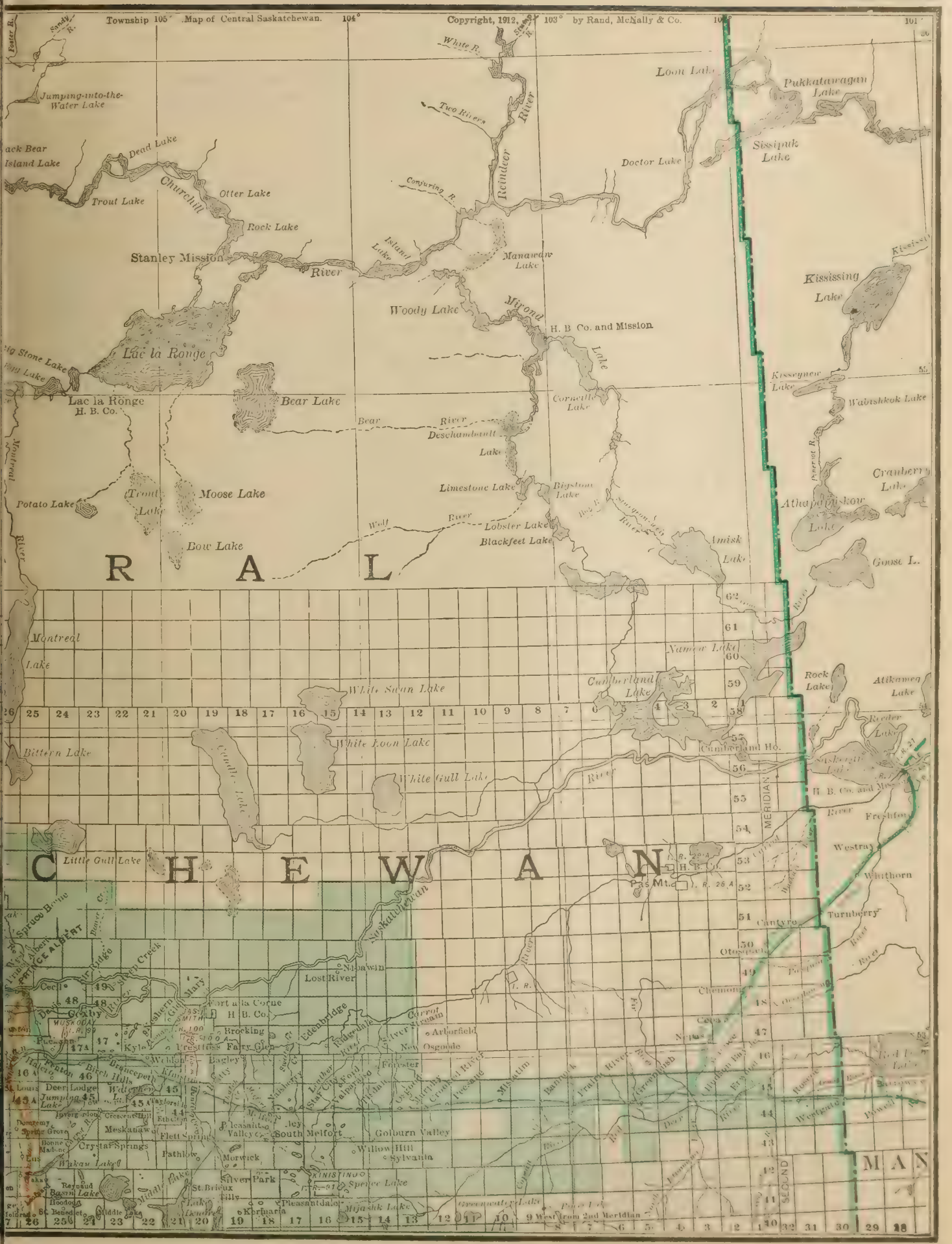
The outlook for 1912 has encouraging features. The soil of Saskatchewan is well supplied with moisture—much better than usually at this season—so the crops should get away to an early and uniform start next spring.

Dairying.—Natural conditions in certain parts of the Province are eminently suitable for mixed farming and dairying. Locally there is an excellent market for butter. Most of the creameries are under governmental supervision, the Minister of Agriculture, through the Superintendent of Dairying, supervising all business transactions with the exception of cream delivery. A reasonable estimate places the output of butter for 1911, at 1,202,801 pounds, valued at $282,688. The output in 1910 was 861,000 pounds, value $208,972. Adjacent districts to those in which creameries are now being operated, will, without doubt, follow dairying as their chief occupations; and rightly so, because of the favourable natural facilities which with intelligent application on the part of the settler makes success easily possible. The number of farmers supplying cream increased from 553 in 1908 to 1,596 in 1911.

Lumbering.—North of Prince Albert, which is the centre at present of the lumber industry and east of that city, lumbering is extensively carried on. In the northern forest the timber is spruce, both white and black, larch or tamarack, jack pine, aspen or white poplar, balsam or black poplar, and white birch. Prince Albert has four lumber mills.

Education.—School districts are established by the Government, but maintained and managed by the resident rate-payers of the district. The minimum size of rural districts is limited to twenty-five square miles, but the majority comprise from sixteen to twenty. A district must have four persons actually resident therein, who would be liable to assessment, and at least twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen years, inclusive. The schools are sustained by provincial aid and also by local rates. Except in special cases where qualified teachers cannot be obtained, every teacher must hold a certificate of qualification granted by the department of education. A university, supported and controlled by the Province, has been established at Saskatoon

Plan of Township
Township 6 Miles Square.
31 32 33 34 35 36
30 29 28 27 26 25
19 20 21 22 23 24
18 17 16 15 14 13
7 8 9 10 11 12
6 5 4 3 2 1
Township 6 Miles Square.
Plan of Section divided into Quarter Sections
North West Quarter
North East Quarter
36
South West Quarter
South East Quarter
Section 1 Mile Square
Longitude West from Greenwich
Buffalo Lake
Clear Lake
Little Buffalo Lake
H. B. Co.
Shagwenaw Lake
Primeau Lake
Knee Lake
Sandy Lake
Snake Lake
Ile a la Crosse Lake
Canoe Lake
Fine R.
Lac la Plonge
Marten Lake
Bustard Lake
Trout Lake
Cold Lake
Lake des Isles
Waterhen Lake
Dore River
Dore Lake
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
Green Lake
Meadow Lake
Frog Lake
Big River
Dumble
Eldred
Sandy Lake
Bright Sand Lake
Turtle Lake
Midnight Lake
Emmaville
Spruce Bluff
Stony Lake
Maiden Lake
Warnock
Witch Lake
Ormaux Butte
Pelly
McLaren
Mervin
Dassville
Mont Nebo
McOwan
Wild Rose
Forest Bank
Eldam
Glenbush
Fartown
Jackfish Lake
Sandwith
Rabbit Lakes
Iroquois Lake
Big Grass Lake
Battle Valley
Langmeade
Mullingar
Meota
Paynton
Breanglo
Cost Nook
Delmas
Wyeville
Huran
Marsden
Neilburg
Warden
Manito Lake
Wilbert
Rockhaven
Cutknife
Battleford Jc.
Forest Hall
Hamlin
Highworth
Wingard
Silver Grove
Moon Hills
Wiseton
Kerrobert
Wangania
Keatley
Springbourne
Oldbury
Richard
Denholm
New Ottawa
Rosewell
Eastbourne
Maymont
Fielding
Great Deer
Waldheim
Laird
Rosthern
Greystones
Duck Lake
Carlton
Alvena
Starview
Swarthmore
Thickeray
Lake
Cold Lake I. R. 149
Frog Lake I. R. 121
Meridian
Fourth
Base Line
North from Base Line
Battle R.
Saskatchewan R.
Sandy R.
Beaver River
Partridge Cr.


Township 105° Map of Central Saskatchewan. 104° Copyright, 1912, 103° by Rand, McNally & Co. 102° 101°
Sandy R.
Jumping-into-the-Water Lake
Dead Lake
Trout Lake
Churchill
Otter Lake
Rock Lake
Stanley Mission
River
Island Lake
White R.
Two Rivers
Reindeer River
Conjuring R.
Loon Lake
Pukkataiwagan Lake
Sissipuk Lake
Doctor Lake
Manawan Lake
Woody Lake
Mirond Lake
H. B. Co. and Mission
Kissising Lake
Kissegnew Lake
Wabiskkok Lake
Lac la Ronge
Lac la Ronge H. B. Co.
Bear Lake
Bear River
Deschambault Lake
Corneille Lake
Cranberry Lake
Athapapiskow Lake
Goose L.
Trout Lake
Moose Lake
Potato Lake
Limestone Lake
Bigstone Lake
Lobster Lake
Blackfeet Lake
Wolf River
Bow Lake
Amisk Lake
Montreal Lake
Namew Lake
Cumberland Lake
White Swan Lake
White Loon Lake
White Gull Lake
Bittern Lake
Little Gull Lake
Rock Lake
Atikameg Lake
Cumberland Ho.
Saskatchewan
H. B. Co. and Mis.
Fresh...
Westray
Whitbourn
Turnberry
Canora
Otosquen
Chemong
Ceylon
Naicam
Arborfield
New Osgoode
Lost River
Nipawin
Fort a la Corne
H. B. Co.
Carrot River
Edenbridge
Red Deer Lake
Crooked River
Pas Mt.
Prince Albert
Spruce Home
Cecil
Craby
Kyle
Preeceville
Ferry Glen
Brocking
Bagley
Forester
Deer Lodge
Jumping Deer Lake
Meskanaw
Pleasantdale
South Melfort
Golburn Valley
Willow Hill
Sylvania
Pathlow
Morwick
Crystal Springs
Silver Park
St. Brieux
Kerrobert
Sperling Lake
Mijaskik Lake
Greenwater Lake
Pelly Lake
Waterhen Lake
Red Deer Lake
Meridian
Second
Sound
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
9 West from 2nd Meridian

"In Saskatchewan the system of distributing land, the low prices and easy terms make it possible for anybody with health and ambition to come up here and make good with very little or no capital."
—Henry E. Young, Editor Farmers' Review (Chicago).

A department of Saskatchewan's new university will be a college of agriculture.

The education of the farmer is the constant concern of the local agricultural authorities in Canada, and nowhere does this receive greater attention than in the newer districts.

Government and Other Telephones.—The Government of the Province operates the telephone system. This comprised in 1911 over 1,300 miles of long-distance lines, 42 exchanges, and upwards of 5,000 subscribers. In addition, the Government pursues an active policy of stimulating the organization of local rural companies by giving to such companies as a bonus all the poles required for their lines. During 1911, over $60,000 worth of telephone poles were distributed gratis to farmers' telephone companies. As a result of this policy there were in existence at the close of 1911 seventy-one such rural companies with a total capitalization in excess of $250,000. These rural companies are connected with local exchanges and toll offices wherever possible, and represent 1,900 pole miles serving upwards of 2,000 farmers.

Cities, Towns and Villages, Regina.—The capital, 360 miles west of Winnipeg, lies in the heart of a splendid agricultural district, and is a wholesale centre. It is noted for its substantial public buildings and paved streets, is well supplied with hotel accommodation and boasts a dozen banks. It has a collegiate institute and provincial normal school. The city is the headquarters of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and also of the judiciary of Saskatchewan; population, 30,210. The total building permits in Regina for 1911 amounted to $5,088,110, as compared with $2,352,228 in 1910.

The bank clearings in 1911 amounted to $72,487,159, as compared with $14,153,244 in 1909. The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways unite to make Regina an important centre.

Moose Jaw.—Forty miles west of Regina, is a Canadian Pacific Railway divisional point, and the terminus of the Soo Line and of the line under construction from Moose Jaw to Lacombe via Outlook, with the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific projected. It is noted for its schools and churches; and has also extensive stock yards. Moose Jaw spent $2,475,136 in building in 1911, $500,000 in 1909. Population, 14,000.

Saskatoon.—The seat of the University of Saskatchewan, is a growing city beautifully situated on the south branch of the Saskatchewan. It is well served by railways, being located on the Canadian Northern's Regina-Prince Albert Line and on the route of the Canadian Pacific Line from Winnipeg to Edmonton. Grand Trunk Pacific trains run to what is practically the suburbs, and connection is made with Canadian Northern main-line trains at Warman, while an extensive territory to the southwest is served by the line that runs into that excellent farming district. Population, about 20,000. Building permits for 1911 amounted to $4,920,000 as compared with $943,000 in 1909.

Prince Albert.—Is the northern terminus of the Canadian Northern, and has a delightful situation on the north branch of the Saskatchewan. A line of the Grand Trunk Pacific is expected to reach there in the fall of 1912. The Canadian Northern has a portion of its line to Battleford completed. It has four big sawmills, is well supplied with banks, churches, schools, and hotels; population, 6,250; building permits, 1911, $920,145, 1909, $144,000. For two years in succession, the district of Prince Albert carried off the prize in Red Fyfe for North Saskatchewan at Regina; in 1910 at Brandon for all Western Canada. There are at present three flour mills grinding about 400 barrels a day. One local mill ships a large proportion of its product to Scotland

Indian Head.—The largest incorporated town in Saskatchewan, has more elevators than any other town in the Province. For some time it enjoyed the distinction of being the largest initial wheat-shipping point in the world. The Dominion Government experimental farm is there.

Moosomin.—Two hundred and twenty miles west of Winnipeg on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a flourishing town surrounded by a rolling prairie country particularly adapted to mixed farming. It has a population of 1,200, good churches, schools, banks, grain elevators, and waterworks.

Yorkton.—Two hundred and eighty miles northwest of Winnipeg, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, has within the last five years doubled its population. Yorkton ships annually over 2 million bushels of grain and is a very up-to-date town of about 2,500 inhabitants, with creditable municipal buildings, eight wheat elevators, water works, sewerage system, flour mill, sawmill, cement sidewalks, telephone, and a municipal gas plant.

Wolsely.—Three hundred miles west of Winnipeg, is the western terminus of the Wolsely-Reston branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Swift Current.—One hundred and twelve miles west of Moose Jaw, is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway and a busy railway town. To-day Swift Current is the largest initial wheat market on the American continent. Five years ago it was thought that the district from a point twenty miles west of Moose Jaw to the western boundary of the Province, and south to the United States boundary was fitted only for horse ranching, cattle and sheep grazing, but now the land is practically all homesteaded in every direction from Swift Current. Railway branch lines are being extended from Swift Current to the northwest and to the southeast through fairly well settled districts. Population, 2,000.

Battleford.—Population, 1,500 and North Battleford, population, 2,300, on the Saskatchewan, 150 miles west of Prince Albert, are important points as the centres of prosperous communities. These towns are so advantageously situated that the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways are here building branch lines north and south, opening up splendid agricultural districts. Considerable rivalry exists between the two towns, both are growing finely, and they have every promise of a big future. Efforts are now being made to secure branch lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Qu'Appelle and **Arcola** are enterprising towns. Among the largest incorporated villages in Saskatchewan are Broadview, a divisional point on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line; Grenfell, also on the main line; Duck Lake, on the Regina-Prince Albert branch; Alameda, Balgonie, Lemberg, Lloydminster, Melfort, Rouleau, and Sintaluta. Portal is the point where the Soo Line enters Saskatchewan. Yellow Grass, Milestone, and Drinkwater are newer towns on the Soo Line, settled within the past few years by progressive farmers from the States. Important and growing towns on the Grand Trunk Pacific are Melville, Watrous, Scott and Nokomis.

Maple Creek, for many years the centre of a ranching section, has a population of 1,000, and the country around is rapidly filling up with settlers. Estevan is noted for its coal mines and enjoys direct rail connection with Winnipeg. Weyburn is a prosperous town on the Soo Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Moose Jaw and North Portal and is connected by railway with Stoughton, thus furnishing a direct route to the east. Rosthern, on the Regina-Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Northern, is in the centre of a good agricultural district.

A glance at the map will show many another town that has sprung into existence in the last couple of years, laying claim to population of from 300

Large-Scale Seeding of Flax on Spring Breaking in Saskatchewan

Canada's Banking System is recognized as radically better for the average farmer and business man than that of any other country in the world.

to 800. Such are Outlook, Rosetown, Kindersley, Kerrobert, Lanigan, and a score besides.

Summing Up.—In forming an estimate of the future of Saskatchewan, it is well to remember that this Province lies in the same latitude as the British Isles. Denmark, Belgium, and the greater part of Germany are as far north as Regina. Edinburgh is nearer the top of the map than is any one of the settled parts of Saskatchewan. Christiania and St. Petersburg are on the 60th parallel of latitude, which is the northern boundary of this Province.

The coal areas to the south, and the partially wooded areas in the north, provide an ample supply of fuel, while water can generally be secured at a reasonable depth.

SOUTHEASTERN SASKATCHEWAN

One may include in Southeastern Saskatchewan that section which lies between Manitoba on the east and the third meridian on the west and extending some distance north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has more rainfall than that farther west and less wood than the portion lying north. In character and productiveness of soil, Southeastern Saskatchewan is a continuation of Manitoba, but contains more prairie area.

Soil Almost Inexhaustible.—The possibilities of Southeastern Saskatchewan cannot be better shown than by instancing the results of tests made at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head. A dozen distinct varieties of wheat, sown in mid April, were cut in 130 days and yielded an average of forty-three bushels to the acre. Six reasons may be given for the exceptionally favourable conditions awaiting the grower of wheat in Saskatchewan: 1. The soil is almost inexhaustible in its fertility. 2. The climate brings the wheat plant to fruition very quickly. 3. The northern latitude gives the wheat more sunshine during the period of growth than is furnished by the districts farther south. 4. Cyclones never occur. 5. There is utter absence of rust. 6. Insect foes are unknown.

There are few homesteads available in this district. The land is well occupied by an excellent class of farmers, and land values range from $15 per acre to $25 for unimproved farms.

SOUTHWESTERN SASKATCHEWAN

During the year 1908 the Government opened up for homesteading and pre-emption all available lands in Southwestern Saskatchewan. The demand for these is great and there is market for the adjoining acres held by railway and land companies. North of the South Saskatchewan River extends an almost level fertile plain.

Between Regina and Moose Jaw the country is mostly occupied by prosperous farmers. In the neighbourhood of Moose Jaw mixed farming as well as grain raising is carried on with success. North and northwest, towards the Saskatchewan, there are large settlements of contented and prosperous farmers. Recent surveys south and southwest have opened a tract of land available for homesteading, and the establishment of a land office at Moose Jaw makes it easy to inspect the land and secure speedy entry. These lands are easily reached from Moose Jaw, Mortlach, Herbert, and Swift Current.

Maple Creek district is an important stock centre and shipping point for the big ranches to the west and south, some of the best sheep, cattle, and horses in Canada being raised on the succulent grass that here obtains. Here as elsewhere, the wheat grower and mixed farmer are treading on the heels of the ranchman and the cow-puncher.

West of Swift Current to the Alberta boundary herds of cattle roam and largely find for themselves. Snowfall is light and winters so mild that hardy animals graze through the whole year. The chinook winds from the Pacific are strongly felt as far east as Swift Current. Grain growing is being successfully carried on both to the north and south.

CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN

Central Saskatchewan is watered east and west by the main Saskatchewan River and by its chief branch, the North Saskatchewan, a great part of whose navigable length lies within this section. The surface generally is rolling prairie interspersed with bluffs of poplar, spruce, and pine, alternating with intruding portions of the great plain from the south. In soil and climate Central Saskatchewan is well adapted to the raising of cattle, wheat and other grains.

Quite an area of the best land is still open for free homesteading, but lies chiefly to the north of the central belt. The homesteader in many parts may add to his holdings by purchasing adjoining land from the land companies of the Canadian Northern, Canadian Pacific Railway, and other corporations. These unimproved lands are obtainable at from $15 an acre, upwards.

Districts recently opened for settlement are the Shellbrook, the Beaver River, and Green Lake, into which the Canadian Northern Railway is projected. Other new districts are the Jack Fish Lake and Turtle Lake, north of Battleford, into which the same road is being built. These districts are favourable for grain and cattle raising. North of North Battleford, there have recently been surveyed several townships of land, which will not be long without a line of railway and to the east of these again there is a splendid lot of available homesteads.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

Northern Saskatchewan has not yet been opened to any extent for settlement. There are approximately 80 million acres beyond the railway at Prince Albert, a heritage which time, zeal, and railway enterprise will eventually make accessible to the world. The furs, forest wealth, and fisheries are recognised as a national asset, but thousands of acres of fertile land lie beyond the existing lines of railway, which await future development. Northern Saskatchewan has natural resources sufficient to maintain a population equal to that of any European country in corresponding latitude.

WHAT SASKATCHEWAN SETTLERS ARE DOING

From private information and exchanges the following reports are gleaned:

Sintaluta.—Donald Gillespie's summer fallow yielded 51 bushels of No. 1 wheat to the acre; his crop on stubble averaged 43 bushels and graded 2 Northern.

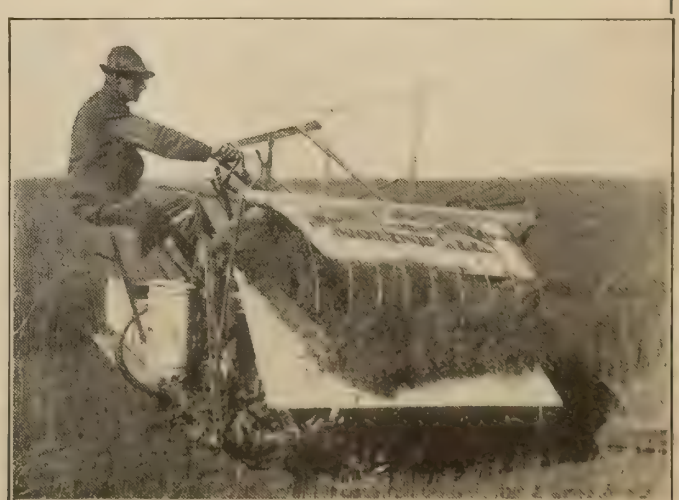
Langham.—Davis Bros., secured 49 bushels of wheat to the acre; A. B. Smith, 45; A. P. Schultz, had 34 bushels. Henry Schultz threshed 33 bushels of wheat to the acre from 80 acres. A. B. Smith's 20 acres of oats yielded 90 bushels to the acre.

Biggar.—Mr. McDougall threshed 41 bushels and 40 pounds of wheat to the acre. Albert Malena had 35 bushels of wheat 90 bushels of oats per acre. Fred Morris had 40 bushels per acre of wheat. J. H. Scott threshed an average of 51 bushels of wheat on 24 acres of summer fallow, and 42 on 49 acres.

Radisson.—Ralph Racine had a field of wheat that yielded 65 bushels to the acre, while reports of 35, 38, 40 and 45 bushels are very common.

Luseland.—O. Mosenstien, had 55 bushels of wheat to the acre on six acres. The average yield on the whole farm was 35 bushels per acre.

Plucky West Canadians who have succeeded take pride in the way they started.



Harvesting Flax in Saskatchewan—Note The Abundant Yield

Lands within irregular line along railway in British Columbia are administered by the Dominion Government.

For Map of Central Alberta see pages 30 and 31.

Surveyed lands shown in colour.

In 1911, there were 191 branch banks in Manitoba, 309 in Saskatchewan, and 207 in Alberta, as against 71 in all three Provinces in 1901.

Zealandia.—Joe Dowie had 30 bushels from 240 acres of wheat, which graded 3 and 4. W. D. Robertson's summer fallow yielded 44 bushels and the breaking 37. Paul Johnson's wheat went 31 bushels to the acre and graded 2 and 3. H. Mickelborg, threshed 264 acres of wheat averaging over 40 bushels. Forty-five acres of oats yielded 4,000 bushels, and five acres of barley 300 bushels.

Rosthern.—C. A. Kreuger, secured 36 bushels of wheat per acre. His 165 acres averaged 25 bushels, No. 2 and 3. John Dyck, had an average of 37½ bushels an acre; his whole crop averaged 22, grading No. 2. Richie Lunn's wheat yielded 34½ bushels an acre. L. A. Cecillon got 34½ bushels an acre. His oats averaged 60 bushels.

Davidson.—Mr. Friese reports 25 bushels to the acre. There are plenty more crops like it around here.

Hanley.—T. Bohrson had 900 acre of wheat, which averaged 30 bushels.

Watrous.—Stanley Brown threshed 3,000 bushels of wheat from 120 acres.

Dundurn.—L. J. Young received 1,892 bushels from 42 acres—an average of 45 bushels. J. E. Landblom from 400 acres received an average of 25 bushels. Ed. E. Mellicke threshed 400 acres averaging 27 bushels.

Bulyea.—John Carlson averaged 29 bushels to the acre.

Pasqua.—O. L. Eddy had 37 bushels of wheat per acre on one summer fallow, and 44 bushels per acre on another, his stubble gave 27 bushels per acre. Flax on wheat stubble gave 21½ bushels per acre. Calder Bros. had 160 acres of flax, which yielded 28 bushels per acre. Oat crop, 160 acres, 65 bushels to the acre. This was a third crop after breaking—two crops of flax and fall plowed in 1910 for the oats. Wheat yielded 35 bushels to the acre. The actual returns from their three-quarter section for the year is $17,000 and they have 30 acres of oat sheaves left for feed, which are worth well on to another $1,000.

Moose Jaw.—S. A. Greer's flax yielded 22 bushels to the acre. Wheat on summer fallow yielded 35 bushels, and stubble averaged 30 bushels, oats 80, and potatoes 300 bushels. James Thoroughgood had 49½ bushels of wheat per acre, and flax yielding 27 bushels per acre. On a specially rich plot of 1¾ acres, J. J. Glassford harvested 121½ bushels of wheat. J. D. Sifton, reports 30 bushels wheat to the acre, and 47 bushels on 200 acres of summer fallow. His oats yielded 65 bushels. Fred Sadler, had wheat which yielded 33½ bushels per acre. W. W. Wagg, threshed 35 acres of wheat which yielded 47 bushels per acre, his oats yielded 84 bushels per acre. E. N. Hopkins, sold 8,300 bushels of wheat off 200 acres. J. R. Sparrow had 2,700 bushels of oats from 30 acres. This land was bought early in 1910 at $28 an acre. Jas. E. Mackey had 130 acres of wheat which yielded 40 bushels to the acre.

Eyebrow.—Gordon Smith's oats, yielded 60 bushels per acre. Mr. Rimer had eighty acres go 50 bushels of No. 1 wheat; and the majority of farmers harvested 30, 32, 35, and in some cases 40 bushel crops. Henry Larsen, had a 20 bushel to the acre crop. The same gentleman dug 60 bushles of potatoes from a patch of ground ten rods long and five rods wide. Raw prairie in this district is selling at from $19 to $25 per acre.

Rosetown.—Flax went 28 and 30 bushels per acre. The wheat and oat harvests were bountiful. The former averaged 35 bushels, while the latter went fully 40. In a few instances the farmers boast of harvesting 65 to 70 bushels of oats per acre. Tom Millar, Rosetown, averaged 37.21 bushels wheat to the acre.

Kerrobert.—D. J. Hartley, reports that wheat crops in that neighbourhood yielded an average of 25 bushels to the acre.

Saskatoon.—Hon. William C. Sutherland's wheat last year went 30 bushels to the acre, but the grade was low. Oats went about 60 bushels, and barley about 40.

Marquis.—W. L. Meagher broke 22 acres last spring, sowed to flax early. The yield was 26 bushels to the acre. Lorne Knox threshed 35 bushels wheat to the acre.

Perdue.—Crops are turning out splendidly, some farmers getting as much as 45 bushels to the acre. Thirty bushels of wheat is quite ordinary.

Pambrun.—Mr. S. Simpson reports two acres of Marquis wheat threshed out 44½ bushels per measured acre. His other wheat yielded 30 bushels per acre, grading No. 3. One acre of selected oats yielded 101 bushels, the rest going 76. Flax yielded 13 bushels, partly frosted.

Nutana.—I. Matchett threshed oats which went 114 bushels to the acre. His main crop grown in spring plowing went 75 bushels to the acre.

Unity.—The grain crop of 1911 in this district was good. Harry Routledge threshed 70 bushels of barley per acre and 25 bushels of wheat.

Spruce Coulee.—L. E. Hagen reports over 30 bushels of wheat per acre.

Laura.—"We have the greatest wheat crop in the history of the Goose Lake District. All the elevators and cars are full with less than one-eighth of the crop threshed." This dispatch was dated September 29th.

Harris.—Heavy yields are reported, wheat going from 30 to 51 bushels per acre; oats from 85 to 110 bushels.

Watson.—Satisfactory returns were made by the threshers. The yield of both wheat and oats was heavy, but the wheat graded low.

Strassburg.—The park country here had good crops. Except in odd cases. all the wheat graded 1 and 2 Northern. Some fields averaged over 52 bushels. One man is reported to have had threshed 11,000 bushels wheat off 200 acres.

Windthorst.—W. R. Downs threshed 1,050 busbels of oats from ten acres of breaking. The wheat in this neighbourhood ran from 10 to 23 bushels per acre.

Wynyard.—Many Americans have gone to this district and it will be pleasing to their friends to learn that they are doing well. John Gunderson threshed 31 bushels of wheat to the acre; and H. P. Enerson threshed 30 bushels of wheat and 80 bushels of oats to the acre. S. Magnusson had an average of 41 bushels of wheat per acre, and on his quarter section Paul Bjarnason had 31 bushels.

Wolseley.—W. H. Ellis is getting 45 bushels to the acre off summer fallow, and A. Olive threshed 5,000 bushels of wheat from 120 acres of summer fallow, and 1,010 bushels from 30 acres of stubble.

Parkside.—Mr. Waterhouse, in the Shellbrook country, reports having a field of wheat which threshed out 58 bushels to the acre. S. J. Greenwood had an oat yield of 112 bushels per acre on 27 acres.

Delisle.—Wheat averaged under 30 bushels per acre.

Brock.—Wheat averaged better than 30 bushels per acre and graded from 3 Northern down, Flax went 18 bushels per acre and up and grading No. 1 Manitoba.

Raymore.—Yields varied from 19 to 56 bushels of wheat per acre, a fair average being 25 bushels.

Foam Lake.—Up to October 13th reports showed oats at 75 bushels per acre, while wheat grading No. 3 went from 28 to 35 bushels per acre.

Young.—This district was highly favoured this year. The yield of wheat was from 18 to 30 bushels per acre, while oats went as high as 75 bushels per acre.

The Quill Lake District Offers Much to the Man with Energy

The Crown still holds title to ungranted, surveyed public lands as follows: Manitoba, 3,896,000 acres; Saskatchewan, 14,192,000 acres; Alberta, 13,731,200 acres.

ALBERTA

ALBERTA, the most westerly of the three Prairie Provinces, is twice the size of Great Britain and Ireland, much larger than either France or Germany and has a greater area than the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania combined. The area of arable land alone in Alberta is placed at 100 million acres, and this provincial empire, with its great wealth in agricultural lands, mines, forests and fisheries, has less than 400,000 people.

Alberta is a vast sloping plateau from 3,000 to 2,000 feet above sea-level, hung by its western edge on the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. It slopes gently toward the east and north. Absolutely level plains form no great proportion of the surface of the country. By far the larger proportion is undulating country diversified by forest, stream, hills and open country not unlike Ontario or New York State. Beautiful lakes fringed with forest and abounding in whitefish are scattered over its Central and Northern area. Everywhere luxuriant grasses and flowers cover the open country which formed the chief feeding grounds of the innumerable herds of bison of the past.

While open and treeless country characterizes the southern part of the province, great stretches of prairie extend to the northern limits to the Hay River and the McKenzie River. The prairie of the south passes into woodland to reappear again in higher latitudes. In other localities there is an agreeable alternation of woodland and prairie. This character prevails 600 or 700 miles north of the Saskatchewan River which in course of time may be made accessible by railways.

Rivers.—The province is the source of two of the four great river systems of the North American Continent—The Saskatchewan, and the McKenzie. The Saskatchewan is divided into two great arteries, one of which with its tributaries, the Bow, Belly, St. Mary's, Old Man and Red Deer, waters the south, while the north branch, with the Brazeau, Clearwater, Sturgeon, Battle, Blindman and Vermilion as tributaries, waters the great central plains. The Peace and the Athabaska drain the north. Alberta's lakes are chiefly in the northern part, there being Lake Athabaska 120 miles long and Lesser Slave 60 miles long, and many bodies of water only a few acres in extent.

Railways.—Besides its main line the Canadian Pacific Railway has two branches from Calgary—one north to Strathcona, the other south to Macleod. Two branches running eastward diverge at Lacombe and Wetaskiwin. Another branch leaves the Canadian Pacific Railway main line near Medicine Hat passes through Lethbridge and Macleod and crosses the mountains by the Crow's Nest Pass. A southern line of the Canadian Pacific will connect Lethbridge with Weyburn, on the "Soo" line and when completed will open up a large area of splendid agricultural land. Provincial mileage, 1,273. Other lines connecting up the branch system are being built.

The Canadian Northern enters Alberta from the east at Lloydminster and crosses the Saskatchewan River at Fort Saskatchewan on its way to the capital, Edmonton. From Edmonton this pioneer road has lines projected and partially constructed north and west, and also one starting at Vegreville to connect its main line with Calgary, and then extended southeasterly toward Lethbridge and Macleod. Mileage in the Province, 393.

The Grand Trunk Pacific trans-continental system serves the territory lying between the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific Railway, operating trains through a fertile and productive territory. This Company has also completed a line south from Tofield to Calgary. Provincial mileage, 445.

From Lethbridge the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company's line runs south to the international boundary, and a bracnh southwesterly from Stirling.

Another road is under construction running northward from the international boundary through Pincher, with Calgary as a northern terminus.

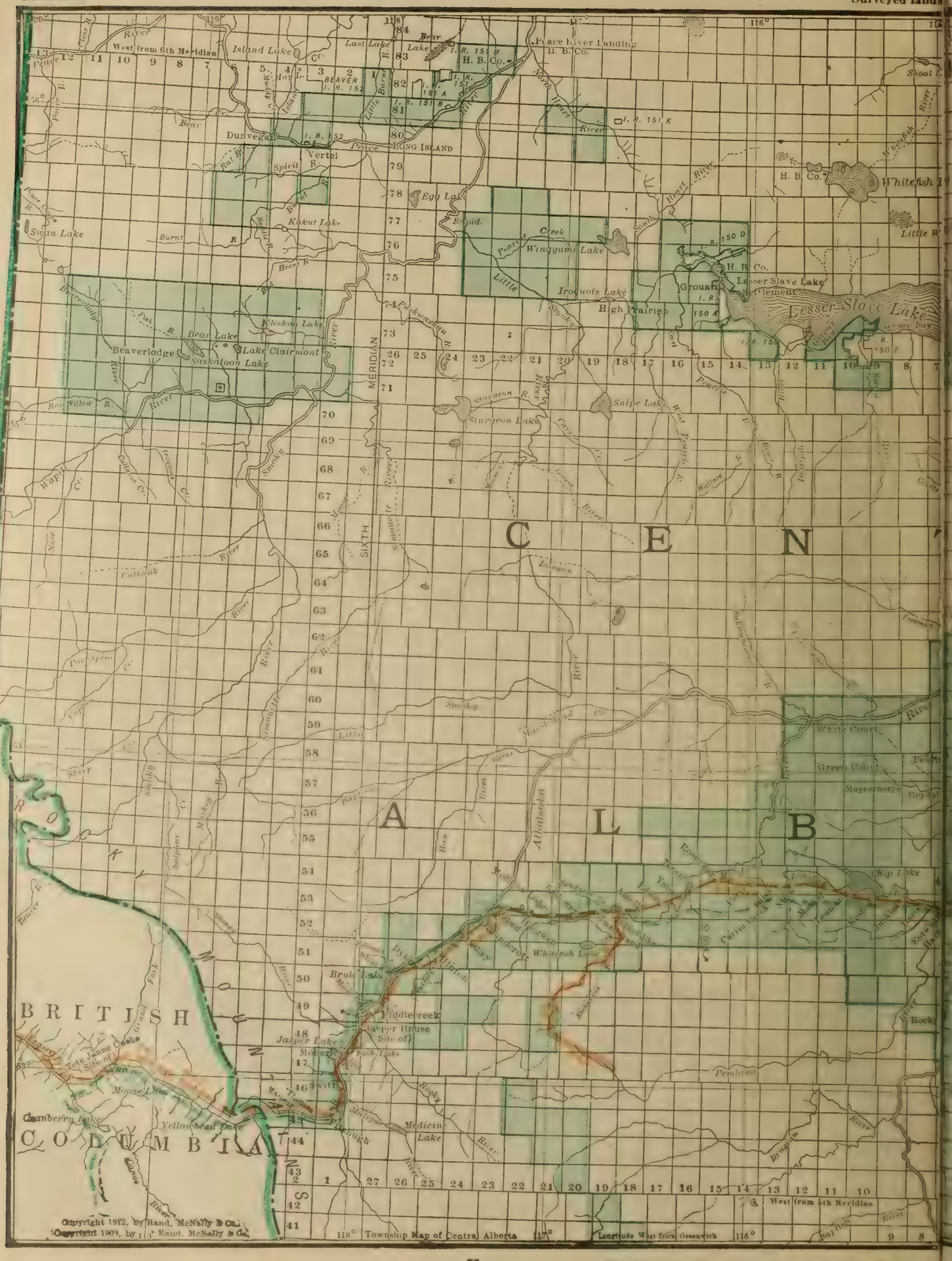
In addition to this the government has outlined a policy of railway development throughout the province in general, and the north country in particular, which is rich in natural resources and possesses agricultural land which attracts those settlers desirous of taking up free homestead land not to be found now to a large extent in other parts of the province.

There are settlements all along the various lines, and adjoining the available homesteads are farm lands open to purchase from the railways, land companies, and private owners at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Total railway mileage, January, 1912, 2,111.

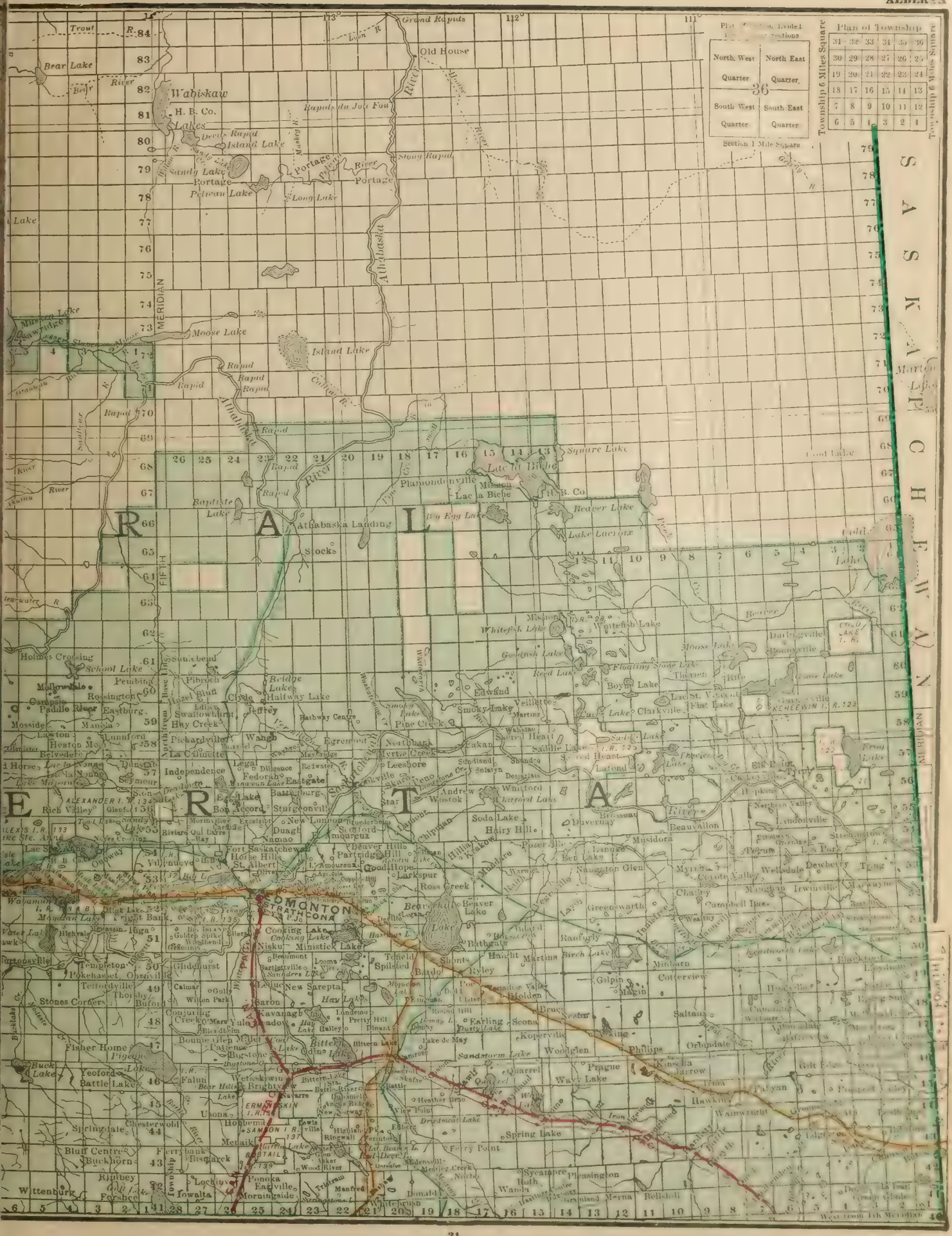
The building of highways between all important points has become a matter of great interest to the local Government. A million dollars will be spent this year in the construction of roads and bridges.

Cities and Towns of Alberta.—High up on the banks of the Saskatchewan and forming the portal alike to the Last West and the New North, the capital city of Edmonton has attractions for the capitalist, the tourist, the manufacturer, and the seeker for health. Located in the centre of two great trans-continental highways, within a decade Edmonton will be rated among the world's great ones. Traffic from the Pacific to Hudson Bay will go through her portals, the south will contribute, and the trade of the Great North country is hers, alone. Possessed of her own waterworks, electric-lighting and power systems, street railway, telephones, the city is modern, attractive, and instinct with growing life. Fifteen banks are evidence of prosperity, with their clearinghouse totals of over 122 million dollars a year, as compared with 50 million dollars in 1909, Edmonton occupies the tenth place in the cities of the Dominion. The erection of the Parliament buildings, substantial post-office, new court house, with large pork-packing plants, and other solid buildings are unmistakable signs of faith and works, and each year emphasises her right to her distinctive municipal motto—"Industry, Energy, and Enterprise." Building permits in Edmonton in 1911 amounted to 3 million dollars as against 2 million in 1910. Population, according to census 1911, 24,882, which with Strathcona now added, is increased to 30,000. Edmonton recently added the city of Strathcona with its Provincial University.

Calgary has written its own story in public and permanent buildings along its substantial streets. It has over one hundred wholesale establishments, 300 retail stores, fifteen chartered banks, and half a hundred manufacturing establishments, a Young Men's Christian Association Hall costing $40,000, and a $150,000 normal school building. The chief streets are paved. There is municipal ownership of sewer system, waterworks, and electric light. The gravity water system, which carries a supply sufficient for a city of 200,000 people, cost about $350,000. Directly bearing upon the future of Calgary is the irrigation project of the Bow River Valley, where 3 million acres are being colonized. On this work already over 8 million dollars has been expended, and there are in active operation 1,200 miles of canals and laterals. Population according to census 1911 was 43,736. Building permits in 1911 amounted to 12½ million dollars or more than double those of 1910. Bank clearings 1911, $219,245,879, as compared with $98,754,389 in 1909. Its importance as a railway



For Map of Southern Alberta see pages 26 and 27.


Plan of Township
Township 6 Miles Square
North West Quarter
North East Quarter
36
South West Quarter
South East Quarter
Section 1 Mile Square
SASKATCHEWAN
ALBERTA
EDMONTON
STRATHCONA
MERIDIAN
Athabaska Landing
Lac la Biche
Moose Lake
Island Lake
Sandy Lake
Pelican Lake
Long Lake
Wabiskaw
H. B. Co.
Old House
Grand Rapids
Stony Rapid
Square Lake
Beaver Lake
Lake Lacroix
Smoky Lake
Whitefish Lake
Goodfish Lake
Floating Stone Lake
Reed Lake
Boyer Lake
Clarkville
Vermilion
Two Hills
Willingdon
Myrnam
Derwent
Irma
Hardisty
Provost
Wainwright
Camrose
Wetaskiwin
Ponoka
Lacombe
Innisfail
Red Deer
Olds
Didsbury
Carstairs
Crossfield
Airdrie
Calgary
Banff
Canmore
Edmonton
St. Albert
Fort Saskatchewan
Vegreville
Vermilion
Lloydminster
Battleford
North Battleford
Saskatoon
Prince Albert
Melfort
Tisdale
Nipawin
Hudson Bay
Flin Flon
The Pas
Cumberland
Carrot River
Shellbrook
Rosthern
Humboldt
Watrous
Wynyard
Kindersley
Rosetown
Biggar
Unity
Lloydminster
Swift Current
Maple Creek
Medicine Hat
Lethbridge
Cardston
Pincher Creek
Fort Macleod
Claresholm
High River
Okotoks
Strathmore
Gleichen
Brooks
Bassano
Oyen
Consort
Coronation
Hanna
Drumheller
Stettler
Castor
Coronation
Rocky Mountain House
Nordegg
Jasper
Hinton
Edson
Whitecourt
Athabaska
Grande Prairie
Peace River
Fairview
Dawson Creek
Fort St. John
Fort Nelson
Fort Vermilion
High Level
Fort Chipewyan
Fort McMurray
Lac la Biche
Athabaska Landing
Slave Lake
Peace River
Grande Prairie
Dawson Creek
Fort St. John
Fort Nelson
Fort Vermilion
High Level
Fort Chipewyan
Fort McMurray
Lac la Biche
Athabaska Landing
Slave Lake

"Canada is a country of meagre past, solid present and illimitable future."

centre, is evidenced by the establishment of the Canadian Pacific car shops, to employ about 2,000 men. It has the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific.

Lethbridge, with a population of about 10,000, is a prosperous coal-mining and commercial town in Southern Alberta. The output of the mines finds a ready market in British Columbia, in Montana, and as far east as Winnipeg. A Government Experimental Farm near Lethbridge demonstrates what are the best grains to be grown and how to grow them. The hardier varieties of summer and fall apples can be successfully grown. Bank clearings 1911, $28,530,298. Building permits were over 1 million dollars. Four lines of railway assist in making it an important railway centre. The World's "Dry Farming" Congress for 1912 will be held at Lethbridge.

Medicine Hat, situated in the valley of the South Saskatchewan, is the centre of a magnificent ranching and mixed-farming district. It is a divisional point, with extensive railway shops all operated by natural gas. The light, heat, and power, derived from natural gas, is sold to manufacturers at 5 cents per thousand cubic feet, and for domestic purposes at 1 cent. Building permits in 1911 were nearly half a million dollars; population upwards of 6,000.

Wetaskiwin is a railway divisional point from which stretch farms in all directions. The location of the city, near the Peace Hills, is very beautiful. Wetaskiwin owns its electric light plant, and a system of waterworks and sewerage. Raymond, in Southern Alberta, has had a rapid growth. A sugar factory is the chief industry. Red Deer is situated on the Canadian Pacific, half way between Calgary and Edmonton, many of its citizens being formerly Americans. There operates here a large sawmill, two brick-yards, concrete works, creameries, wheat elevators, and a sash-and-door factory. Coal and wood are plentiful and cheap. The district has never had a crop failure, and blizzards are unknown. Lacombe is on the direct line between Calgary and Edmonton. It has a flour mill, foundry, planing-mill, brick-yard, grain elevators, electric lights, and telephones. The country surrounding is noted for its pure-bred cattle and horses, and a Government Experimental Farm adjoins the town.

Macleod and Cardston give promise of substantial growth. Other towns that are doing well and in their air of prosperity give the stamp to the surrounding farming country are Claresholm, Didsbury, Fort Saskatchewan, High River, Innisfail, Olds, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Ponoka, St. Albert, Vermilion, Vegreville, Carmangay, Stettler, Taber, Tofield, Camrose, Wainwright, and, now a good deal of interest is being taken in Athabaska Landing on account of the agricultural settlement that is under way, and the completion of the Canadian Northern to that point.

GROWTH OF ALBERTA

	1901	1906	1908	1909	1911
Population	73,022	185,412	265,820	273,859	374,663
Horses	93,001	226,534	246,922	263,713	.....
Milch cows	46,295	101,245	110,357	116,371	.....
Other horned cattle	329,391	849,387	934,326	910,547	.....
Sheep	80,055	154,266	161,979	171,422	.....
Hogs	46,163	114,623	115,769	139,270	.....
Cultivated farms in Alberta	.....	.....	.....	45,000	.....

Increase in population in ten years was 413 per cent.

Soil and Products.—Alberta has a wealth and diversity of natural products. A great proportion of the land is undulating prairie, well watered, and covered with a deep, black loam, in many places four and five feet in thickness, whose fertility and depth give it a growing power practically inexhaustible. Allowing that one-half of the surface of the Province is taken up with lake, timber lands, and second-quality soil, a conservative estimate gives 80 million acres of first-class wheat land in Alberta. This would allow a 160-acre farm each to half a million farmers, making possible for the future an agricultural population of 2½ million souls.

For the Settler.—It is to the problems of agricultural education and railway extension that Alberta lawmakers are first addressing themselves. The formation of agricultural societies is encouraged, the dissemination of exact scientific knowledge is carried on by means of farmers' institutes, stock-judging schools, seed fairs, and travelling dairies. The raising of pure-bred stock is assisted by government grants. Experimental farms have been established through the Province, the idea being to convince the farmers that mixed farming is more profitable than all grain raising The teaching of scientific farming has the greatest attention, and it is thought that it will not be long before agricultural high schools will be started, while agriculture will form part of the curriculum of the public schools.

The age of progress demands the formation of municipalities and this it is expected will shortly be brought about, whereby a certain number of residents under certain conditions may form a municipality, when they will have the power to issue debentures for permanent improvements. It is equitable to have the future generation pay for a share of the improvements they enjoy, and secondly to lessen the demand upon current revenue.

Educational Facilities.—A system of free public schools has been established. The organization of districts is optional with the settlers, the Government liberally supporting all public schools. School population at end of 1911, 46,048; number of schools, 1,254. The University of Alberta has been established by the Provincial Government and will afford every opportunity for higher education, while there are preparatory schools at Calgary, Lethbridge and other towns.

Poultry Raising.—In a country where the winter price of fresh eggs ranges from 50 to 60 cents, a dozen, and where the summer price rarely falls below 25 cents, extensive developments along this profitable line of mixed farming cannot be long delayed.

Dairying.—The dairy industry is destined to assume considerable proportions in Alberta. In the creameries operated by the Government for the farmers, over 2½ million pounds of butter were produced in 1910, which, sold at an average of 25 cents per pound, gives an estimated value of about $600,000. Butter from private dairies gave $250,000; cheese factories, $28,000, a grand total of dairy products of $880,000. Ideal conditions prevail for the dairy herd—abundance of feed, good water, and healthful climate. In sparsely settled districts the Government sends a travelling dairy for instruction.

Handling the Grain.—In 1905, Alberta's elevators had a capacity of 1,715,000 oushels; in 1911, the capacity was over 9 million bushels. Such is the history of progress throughout all Central Canada. In 1909, there were 1,100 threshing outfits in the Province.

Stock.—Alberta is the Kentucky of Canada with regard to horse breeding. Its high altitude, dry and invigorating atmosphere, short and mild winters, its nutritious grasses and inexhaustible supply of clear, cold water, make it pre-eminently adapted for horse breeding, and the Alberta animal is noted for its endurance, lung power and freedom from hereditary and other diseases Nearly all the breeds of horses known are represented on the farms and ranches Horses winter out at a nominal expense and without grain or even hay feeding. Alberta is now supplying the province of British Columbia and

Six Such Outfits as these Two are Required to Harvest the Wheat on a Single Saskatchewan Farm

Postoffice Money Orders issued throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia amounted in 1911, to $30,210,372, as against $19,133,476 in 1909.

the Yukon Territory with beef, as well as providing for a large export trade to the Old Country.

Four-year-old range steers which have never been under a roof nor fed a pound of grain, and less than a ton of hay, weigh about 1,500 pounds by the first of August and if allowed to run till October go as high as 1,650 pounds.

Telephones.—The Province owns and operates its own telephones. Long distance mileage, 3,500 miles; rural lines, 2,500 miles; number of subscribers, 1,030. It has 1,700 telephones and a capital outlay of $3,800,000.

Mineral Resources.—Alberta has enormous coal and lignite areas, the production of coal in 1911 being over 3 million tons, valued at over 7½ million dollars. The settlement of the country, together with the great railway construction, will mean a rapid increase in coal consumption. Its coal supply is practically inexhaustible, and underlies much of the whole province in seams from four to twelve feet thick, to be found in out-croppings on the banks of every stream and in shafts from 20 to 150 feet deep. All grades are found, lignite, bituminous and anthracite. The total formation contains not less than 12,800 square miles and has an estimated content of 71,000,000,000 tons.

Natural gas, under heavy pressure, has been found at Medicine Hat, Dunmore Junction, and Bow Island on the South Saskatchewan, and at Pelican Rapids on the Athabaska. Excellent indications of the existence of petroleum have been found both in the south near the British Columbia boundary, and in the north in the vicinity of Fort McMurray and southward, and it is confidently expected that important commercial oil fields will soon be located.

Fish.—The Great Lakes of the North furnish yearly half a million pounds of incomparable white fish, while the fur wealth of the North is an important asset.

The Province naturally falls into three divisions, exhibiting marked distinctions in climatic and typographical conditions—Southern, Central, and Northern Alberta.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Southern Alberta is open and rolling, and devoid of timber except along the streams and the Rocky Mountain foot-hills. The soil is a fertile loam. The climate is ideal, with pleasing summers and mild winters. Stock pasture in the open air during winter, grazing on the nutritive sun-dried grasses. The absence of timber in Southern Alberta is compensated for by the supply of coal.

For years this district was almost entirely a horse and cattle country, but now winter wheat is pushing the cowboy back, the range being rapidly converted into fields of grain and areas of sugar-beets. With the introduction of "Alberta Red," a new era was ushered in for winter wheat. Sown on new breaking or summer-fallowed land from the middle of July to the end of September, winter wheat is ready for the reaper from the 1st to the 15th of August in the following year. Climate and soil combine to make Southern Alberta the ideal district for the growth of this cereal. Considerable spring wheat is also grown, and for sugar-beet growing it compares favourably with Germany and the world.

The total acreage of winter wheat for the Province in 1911, according to Dominion census figures, was 317,000, the average yield being 25 bushels an acre, and by far the greater portion of this was grown in Southern Alberta Around Lethbridge, Taber, Grassy Lake, Cardston, Spring Coulee, Pinche Creek, Macleod, Stavely, Leavitt, Claresholm, Nanton, High River, Okotoks and Calgary, winter wheat is grown. This wheat is in great demand on account of its milling qualities.

Water Supply and Irrigation.—Water for domestic and farm purposes is easily obtained at reasonable depth, and with an intelligent system of cultivation, aimed to make the best use of the rainfall, no fear need be entertained of shortage of moisture. In order to make sure that there would be no danger from this source, however, a number of irrigation ditches have been constructed.

In certain sections of the Canadian West as well as in the American West, there is a portion of the country in which the soil is the very best for the growing of cereals, but the geographical locations and relative position to the rain avenues, do not give the advantage that other parts possess in the matter of precipitation. It is now ascertained that it is not altogether the number of inches of rain that is essential to the growing of crops, but its conservation, and that is the meaning of "dry farming." "Dry Farming" may well be applied to districts where there is a heavy rain fall, and better results will follow. This system is being successfully followed in the southern portion of Southern Alberta. There are also portions of that district that can be easily and successfully farmed by means of irrigation. The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Southern Alberta Land Company have brought a large area under irrigation. The lands thus affected have increased considerably in value and find a ready market at from $25.00 to $35.00 an acre and upwards.

CENTRAL ALBERTA

Central Alberta extends from the Red Deer River northward to the height of land between the Saskatchewan and the Athabaska. Hill and vale, clothed in grass and flowers, and dotted with spruce and aspen, mark this as the ideal land for the homes of a cultured people. Its great wealth is its dower of deep black humus varying in depth from ten inches to three feet, which overlies a warm subsoil.

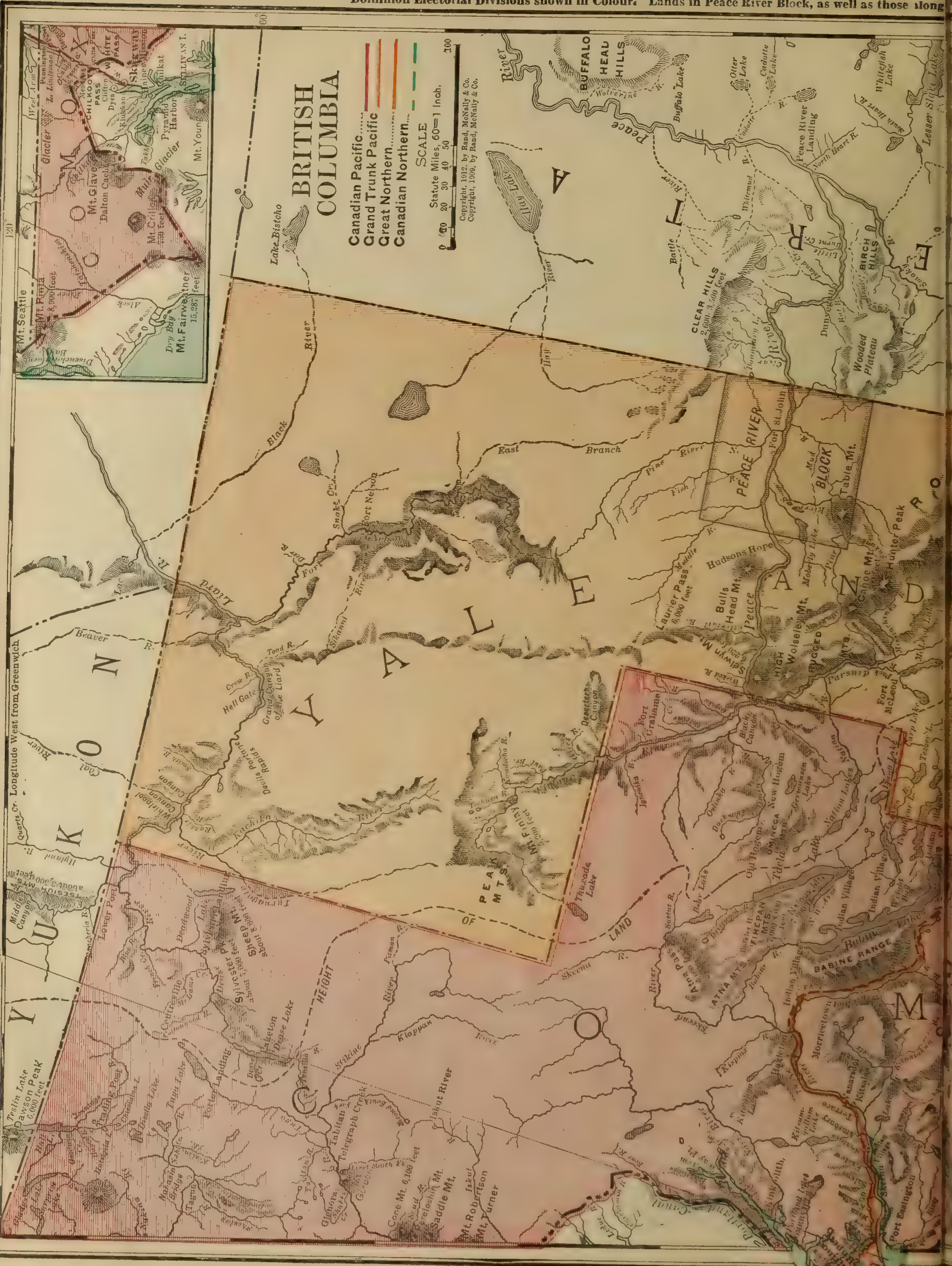
The Grains Grown.—Winter wheat and spring wheat are raised successfully. Dominion census figures give the spring wheat acreage for 1911 for the Province as 1,300,000 as compared with 304,000 in 1909. By far the greater portion of this was in Central Alberta. The area of oats under crop, according to authority above quoted, in 1911, was 1,178,000 acres as compared with 820,000 in 1909; yields of up to 100 bushels to the acre are recorded, the average being placed at 48 bushels by the Dominion government. Up to sixty bushels is the farmer's justified expectation, and Alberta already advocates a standard grade of oats calling for forty-two pounds to the bushel, as against the legal weight of thirty-two pounds in the Republic to the south.

Barley is a successful crop, about 27 bushels to the acre being the average of 1911. Acreage was 156,000. Flax and native hay are standard crops.

New Territory Opened.—West and north of Edmonton, a territory being made accessible by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, there is an immense stretch of splendid country, in which there are available a large number of homesteads. Wheat and oats are certain crops. Wonderful yields of the latter are reported. The rainfall is certain and sure. Mixed farming can be carried on most successfully. The wild grasses and the pea vine are there in such profusion that there is always an ample supply of feed for stock, while water is convenient, plentiful, and easy to secure. The Stony Plain and Morinville districts are rapidly coming into prominence. On into the foothills and the mountains are splendid stretches of prairie land, through which the Grand Trunk Pacific is now constructed.

During the past year there was laid out 3 million acres of new land to the north, northeast, and northwest of Edmonton—practically all the unsubdivided land between Edmonton and Athabaska Landing—and between Edmonton and Lac la Biche to the northeast and along the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and north of that line

Such Crops as this Frequently Yield a Competence in one or two Seasons


BRITISH COLUMBIA
Canadian Pacific
Grand Trunk Pacific
Great Northern
Canadian Northern
SCALE
Statute Miles, 60=1 Inch.
Copyright, 1912, by Rand, McNally & Co.
Copyright, 1909, by Rand, McNally & Co.
Longitude West from Greenwich
YUKON
YALE
PEACE RIVER BLOCK
BUFFALO HEAD HILLS
CLEAR HILLS
BIRCH HILLS
Wooded Plateau
Peace River Landing
Hudsons Hope
Fort St. John
Fort Nelson
Fort Grahame
Fort McLeod
Grand Canyon of the Liard
Hell Gate
Devils Portage Rapids
Lake Bistcho
Hay Lake
Thutade Lake
Dease Lake
Telegraph Creek
Teslin Lake
Dawson Peak
Skeena R.
Stikine
Iskut River
Babine Lake
BABINE RANGE
Port Essington
Terrace
Hazelton
Mt. Fairweather
Mt. Seattle
Skagway
CHILKOOT PASS
WHITE PASS
Glacier
Mt. Crillon
Dry Bay

e Canadian Pacific Railway within shaded line, are administered by the Dominion Government.

Customs revenues in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1911 were 13 million dollars, as compared with 4⅓ millions in 1909.

Game.—Game is plentiful and varied. Ducks, prairie chicken, swans, geese, cranes, waveys, partridge, snipe, and plover afford excellent sport to the gunshot. Moose are obtainable in the north, with cariboo and red and blacktailed deer. Wolves, foxes, bears, with the badger, muskrat, marten, mink, otter, ermine, and wolverine furnish a fur supply which runs well up into large money value each winter.

More about the "Park" district.—The northern and western portions of Central Alberta has some brush, and frequently this land is avoided, the preference being for the open prairie. But those who have taken up what is termed "brush" land find they have a soil fully as good as that of the open prairie. They think it better, the cost of clearing is slight, and they have the advantage of shelter, for cattle and an absolute assurance of splendid water at a reasonable depth. To these people the treeless prairie is a boon, for the cost of clearing their land is reduced—since there is now a ready market for the by-product formerly burnt up as useless. 85 carloads of willow pickets were loaded at Leduc and shipped to the south and east. Farmers get two cents each for a willow picket with a two-inch top. Tamarac posts sell for 7 cents for seven-foot length or at the rate of one cent per foot.

No Miasma.—Central Alberta's water supply is ample. None of the miasma of malaria exudes from this soil, and so ague and kindred troubles are unknown. No country in the world is healthier or more attractive.

NORTHERN ALBERTA

Far north of the end of steel extends 75 per cent of this rich Province, a heritage as yet unexploited. When the railways push their way into the Athabaska and the Peace, it will be realized that Alberta owns an Empire north of the Saskatchewan. This district has been set apart by Nature to provide homes for millions of agrarian people when the plains to the south are filled up.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, on the 1st of January, 1912, reports as follows:

I have worked out a table as given below which will give as correct an estimate of the season's crops as it is possible to give at the present time.

	Estimate in June Acres.	Estimate in the Fall Acres.	Estimate Yield per Acre.	Total Estimate Yield Bushels.
Winter wheat	183,444	175,000	18 Bu.	3,150,000
Spring wheat	672,754	650,000	20 Bu.	13,000,000
Oats	705,345	690,000	35 Bu.	24,150,000
Barley	123,247	120,000	30 Bu.	3,600,000
Flax	40,343	35,000	7 Bu.	245,000
Rye, Spelts, etc.		30,000	20 Bu.	600,000
				44,745,000

	Total Yield of Grain.
1907	14,588,552
1908	25,073,147
1909	36,761,493
1910	22,027,184
1911	44,745,000

WHAT ALBERTA SETTLERS HAVE DONE

Camrose.—John Erickson harvested a crop of oats that went 106 bushels to the acre. The number of bushels by measure was 75 to the acre, but as they weighed 48 pounds to the bushel, the actual yield per acre was 106.

Strathcona.—Oats averaged last year 72 bushels per acre. In some districts the yield was somewhat lower for oats, but considerably higher for wheat and barley. Timothy hay averaged about a ton and a half per care, while potatoes ran around the 300 bushel mark, although some yields were given as 600 bushels. There was very little damage reported from frost to the oats, one thresher who handled 67,000 bushels finding practically none.

Lethbridge.—From one thousand acres of wheat in this district last year there was threshed 47,000 bushels.

Daysland.—From this vicinity are reported yields of 100 bushels of oats to the acre, which weigh 41 pounds to the bushel. Other cases are reported of 70 bushels to the acre, with a weight of about 40 pounds. Wheat ran about 30 bushels to the acre. The oat crop showed up remarkably well. Charles A. Beebe of Hastings Coulee, had wheat which yielded about 50 bushels to the acre. L. Ned Bull had 4,000 bushels of wheat from 150 acres. Charles A. Shepherd of Loveland had fully 40 bushels to the acre of No. 2 wheat. In the Spring Lake district some of the wheat there would go over 20 bushels to the acre and oats probably 60, while the oats of T. Kreler and E. V. Carbee would go about 100 bushels. M. S. Kent's oats yielded about 75 bushels. John Mayor's and A. Kienitz's would have about the same. O. J. Moser's oats ran about 75 bushels and his wheat about 25. The oats of W. J. Clark went 60 bushels. Many others had big yields in this vicinity.

Bassano.—A farmer in the Berry Creek district, writes that his crop is extraordinary. He only located in the spring of 1910, coming from California. This is really his first crop, though he had a few acres on breaking in 1910. The best worked land gave the best and earliest crop. He boasts of his garden as the "show garden" of the district, yielding him all kinds of vegetables of the finest quality. Murchison Bros. raised in the vicinity of $40,000 worth of grain. Of the 1,500 acres, 500 were in flax, 500 in spring wheat and 500 in oats. They estimate that their flax alone will net them $6,000. It is of such a good variety that they are keeping it for seed, and a whole half section will be sown in flax this year. Encouraged with this year's successes they will put 2,500 acres under crop in 1912.

Pincher Creek.—In some places the wheat yield was from 54 and 61 bushels to the acre, while the Peigan Indian farm averaged 30 bushels per acre for 1,000 acres. When one gets 30 bushels of wheat per acre off land that costs the owner nothing beyond the work of bringing the soil from a primitive state to one capable of producing grain, it is, to say the least, satisfactory.

Vermillion.—Off of 80 acres of wheat Jas. Barr got 2,450 bushels, or slightly better than 30 bushels per acre. W. Robinson had 1,210 bushels of wheat from 36 acres, better than an average of 33 bushels.

Magrath.—Hethershaw and Bradshaw threshed 47,000 bushels from 1,000 acres of wheat.

Stettler.—In this vicinity lies one of the best agricultural districts in the Province. There are few if any homesteads to be had and lands are selling at from $18.00 to $25.00 per acre. The wheat and oat crop was very good. W. B. Gray harvested 40 acres of oats and will thresh 100 bushels per acre. Another farmer had 45 acres and got 100 bushels per acre.

Tofield.—J. B. Steele has had from 40 to 50 bushels wheat per acre, 75 to 100 bushels oats, 25 to 45 bushels barley, and grown corn for 15 years, always getting seed from it. C. C. Harriman, from the income derived from 15 cows, keeps his family well, leaving an absolute profit on all grain raised for market, hogs, and other live stock disposed of, and other produce to be sold. Mrs. A. Harriman has been very successful in raising strawberries for two years.

Outcrop of Coal and Brick Clay at Estevan, Saskatchewan.

Central Canada is Bound to Become a Factor in the World's Horse Markets

"There is scarcely a crop known to a temperate climate that is not found growing luxuriantly in the Canadian West. There is every reason that diversified cropping must figure largely in future development."
—H. E. Young, Editor, The Farmers' Review.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

STRETCHING from the Rockies to the sea and from the United States to the 60th parallel, British Columbia is the largest Province in the Dominion. It is big enough to enable one to place in it, side by side at the same time, two Englands, three Irelands, and four Scotlands. Looking across the water to the millions of British subjects in India, in Hong-Kong, in Australia, and the isles of the sea, one catches brief pathetic glimpses of the commercial greatness which the Pacific has begun to waft to these shores. Nature intended British Columbia to develop a great seaward commerce, and substantial trade relations are now established northward to the Yukon and southward to Mexico. Population, June, 1911, 392,480.

British Columbia has natural wealth in her forests and her fish, in her whales and seals and fruit farms. But it is from her mines, more than from aught else, that she will derive her future wealth.

The parallel chains of the Rockies, the Selkirks, and the Coast Range are a rich dower. They furnish scenery unrivalled in its majesty; they are nurseries of great rivers which pour tribute into three oceans; and in their rocky embrace they hold a mineral wealth second to none.

British Columbia contains an aggregate of from 16 million to 20 million unoccupied arable acres. Sir William Dawson has estimated that in the British Columbia section of the Peace River Valley alone, the wheat-growing area will amount to 10 million acres. It is a country of big things.

Rivers.—All the great rivers flowing into the Pacific, with the exception of the Colorado, have their sources within the boundaries of this Province. The most important of these are the Columbia, which has a course of 600 miles in British Columbia; the Fraser, 750 miles long; the Skeena, 300 miles long; the Thompson, the Kootenay, the Stikine, the Liard, and the Peace. These rivers with their tributaries drain an area of one-tenth of the whole of the North American continent. The lake area aggregates 1½ million acres.

A Rich Province.—British Columbia coal measures are sufficient to supply the world for centuries. It possesses the greatest compact area of merchantable timber in the world. The mines are in the early stages of their development, and yet they have already produced over $275,000,000. The fisheries return an average annual yield of $7,500,000.

British Columbia's trade, per head of population, is the largest in the world. The chief exports are salmon, coal, gold, silver, copper, lead, timber, masts and spars, furs and skins, whale-oil, sealskins, hops, and fruit. An inter-provincial trade with Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and the Eastern Provinces is developing, British Columbia fruit finding a ready and lucrative market there.

Railways.—The Canadian Pacific Railway maintains two main lines, the Canadian Pacific Railway proper and Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and several branches making connection with United States railway systems. It also employs a fleet of seventeen coastwise steamers. Its Empress liners make regular trips to China and Japan. The Canadian-Australian liners give service to Hawaii, Fiji, Australia, and New Zealand.

The Grand Trunk Pacific, which will traverse Canada from the Pacific terminal, Prince Rupert, to Moncton, New Brunswick, is prosecuting work on its line from Prince Rupert eastward. This railway will open to settlement a vast area rich in timber, minerals, and agricultural soil.

The Great Northern enters the Province at points on the boundary and the Canadian Northern has completed arrangements for construction to Vancouver. The combined railway mileage of the Province is 1,600 miles, being one mile of track for each 250 square miles of area.

Climate.—The Japan current and the moisture-bearing winds from the Pacific, exercise a moderating influence on the climate of the coast and provide a copious rainfall. The climate of British Columbia, as a whole, presents all the conditions to be met with in European countries lying within the Temperate Zone. Pure air, absence of extremes in temperature, freedom from malaria, make British Columbia one vast sanitarium. British Columbia is essentially the scenic Province. Scarcely a farmhouse in all the valley regions is without a view of majestic mountains.

Mining.—British Columbia has been pertinently called "The Mineral Province," a title justified by the fact that in 1907 her production of gold, silver, copper, lead, and coal amounted to 64 per cent of the combined output of the other eight provinces of Canada.

The Soil and its Products.—British Columbia is so large that one has to explore it beyond the highway of the railroad to discover its agricultural and economic possibilities. Professor Macoun says, "The whole of British Columbia south of 52° and east of the Coast Range is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet, and a farming country up to 2,500 feet where irrigation is possible."

As far north as 55° excellent apples flourish, and in the southern belt the more

A Money-Making Onion Field in British Columbia

"Absolutely no distinction and no favouritism of any kind are shown in the disposition of West Canadian homesteads. All are awarded strictly in order of priority."

—John E. Jones, U. S. Counsul General at Winnipeg.

delicate fruits, peaches, grapes, and apricots can be reared. Some stretches of the best agricultural land extend over areas as follows:

Nicola, Similkameen and Kettle River Valleys	350,000
Okanagan	250,000
Lillooet and Caribou	200,000
East and West Kootenay	125,000
North and South Thompson Valley	75,000

West of the Coast Range stretch tracts of arable land, notably the Lower Fraser Valley, Westminster district Vancouver Island, and adjacent islands in the Gulf of Georgia. The opportunities for profitable diversified farming are practically unlimited. The demand for every product of the farm is great now, and is ever increasing. Dairying pays handsomely.

Along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific in the Nechaco and Bulkley Valleys, there is some splendid farming land easily accessible, selling at reasonable prices. These lands produce abundant crops of wheat, oats, barley, and other small grain, as well as remarkable crops of hay, for which there is a splendid market. The climate is excellent and the snowfall varies from 6 to 15 inches.

Fruit Growing.—A small exhibit of British Columbia fruit sent to England in 1904 captured the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society. A car lot exhibited in London in 1905 won the first prize from all competitors. Again, in 1906 and 1907, collections of British Columbia apples carried off the gold medals of the Royal Horticultural Societies of both England and Scotland. At least 1 million acres south of 52° will produce all the fruits of the Temperate Zone.

The recognized fruit districts include the southern part of Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands, Lower Fraser Valley, Thompson Valley, Shuswap Lake, Okanagan, Osoyoos, Similkameen, Upper Columbia Valley, Kootenay Lake, Arrow Lake, Lower Columbia, Grand Forks, Nicola, Grand Prairie.

The fruit shipments for 1908 gave an increase of 1,700 tons over 1907. Over a million and a half fruit trees were imported during the year. Great profits accrue to the fruit grower in this favoured Province. At Kelowna ten tons of prunes to the acre is not an uncommon crop. At Lytton, Tokay grapes averaging four pounds to the bunch are grown in the open. On the Coldstream ranch, near Vernon, twenty acres produced $10,000 worth of Northern Spy apples. At Peachland an acre and a half in peaches gave a return of $700. Tomatoes to the value of $1,500 per acre were grown on Okanagan Lake. A cherry tree at Agassiz produced 1,000 pounds of fruit. There are now over 100,000 acres in orchard lands.

STILWELL TROPHY

Awarded to the British Columbia Government for the Best Exhibit of Potatoes at the New York Land Show

Vancouver Island.—Vancouver Island in one of the most interesting parts of the British Empire. The Canadian Pacific Railway is clearing large blocks of the heavily timbered land, along the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, so bringing it within the reach of settlers. All the grains, grasses, roots, and vegetables grow, and yield heavily. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, and cherries grow luxuriantly everywhere, and the more tender fruits, peaches, apricots, nectarines, and grapes attain perfection in sheltered southern districts.

Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, in opening the New Westminster Exhibition, said:

Fruit-growing here is a beautiful art as well as a most profitable industry. After five years, the fruit grower may look forward with certainty to a net income of from $100 to $150 per acre. Here is a state of things which offers the opportunity of living under such ideal conditions as struggling humanity has succeeded in reaching only in one or two of the most favoured spots on earth.

How to Get the Land.—Crown lands in British Columbia are laid off and surveyed into quadrilateral townships, containing thirty-six sections of one square mile in each. Any person, being the head of a family, a widow, or single man over the age of eighteen years, and being a British subject (or any alien upon making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject), may for agricultural purposes record any tract of unoccupied and unreserved crown land (not being an Indian settlement), not exceeding 160 acres in extent.

The Government of British Columbia does not grant free homesteads. The pre-emptor of land must pay $1 an acre for it, live upon it for two years, and improve it to the extent of $2.50 per care. Particulars regarding crown lands of this Province, their location, and method of pre-emption can be obtained by communicating with the subjoined government agencies for the respective districts, or from the Secretary, Bureau of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C.

Alberni, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Golden, Cranbrook, Kaslo, Nelson, Revelstoke, Bakersville, Telegraph Creek, Atlin, Prince Rupert, Hazleton, Kamloops, Nicola, Vernon, Fairview, Clinton, Ashcroft.

Chief Cities.—Victoria, the capital, 31,660; Vancouver, the commercial capital, 123,902; New Westminster, 13,199; Nelson, 4,476; Nanaimo, 8,168; Rossland, 2,826; Kamloops, 3,772; Grand Forks, 1,577; Revelstoke, 3,017; Fernie, 3,146; Cranbrook, 3,090; Ladysmith, 3,295; Prince Ropert, 4,184; Fort George and Fort Fraser on the Fraser and Nechaco Rivers and Grand Trunk Pacific will be important towns in the near future.

The bank clearings of Vancouver in 1911 were $539,869,610 as compared with $287,529,444 in 1909. Those of Victoria, 1911, were $113,762,447; 1909, $70,705,879. Building permits of Vancouver, 1911, were 18 million dollars as compared with 13 million in 1910, thus standing third among the cities of Canada and ninth in America. The Province has faith in its future and claims that thus far it has done little more than lay the foundations of its greatness. The expansion is expected to go on for years, but the returns, it is believed, will begin coming in more rapidly very soon.

The cities of British Columbia afford a splendid reflex of the trade of the country, and show the great development being made in mining, fishing, lumbering, shipping, manufacturing and agriculture. The year 1911 was the biggest year they have had, and there is every indication that next year will be far ahead of the past. The present prosperity will continue. The regular trade is good, but outside of this the development of the great natural resources of the country will bring in a vast amount of money, and the railway building projected will guarantee prosperity. Trade with the Orient will probably double in the near future.

Concerning Timber and Fruit.—Sir Byron E. Walker, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in his annual report for 1911 says:

"The development of British Columbia in agriculture and kindred pursuits is now advancing rapidly, and the number of districts in which fruit growing and

"Gentlemen, here is a state of things which appears to offer the opportunity of living under such ideal conditions as struggling humanity has only succeeded in reaching in one or two of the most favoured spots on earth."—Earl Grey, formerly Governor General of Canada.

mixed farming are becoming important industries is very marked when compared with a few years ago. The promise of fruit farming is attractive, and those who develop mixed farming should find a ready market for many years to come in a rich province, where the absence of sufficient cultivation of the soil causes the importation of enormous quantities of butter, eggs, cheese, meat and other products all of which should be produced at home. Prices of fruit last year were so high that the results were fairly satisfactory. Only a small part of the trees planted are old enough to bear, and only a small part of the land suitable for fruit culture is so occupied. The high quality of British Columbia fruit is becoming more widely known every year. At the different exhibitions in the United States last year, where exhibitions of the fruit were made, it received great attention, and much well-merited praise, on account of its uniformity in symmetry, as well as its excellent flavour. In some schools in the old country it is used as an example of perfect fruit. Hay—an important crop—roots and potatoes all yielded plentifully and sold readily at good prices. The year has been profitable to the stock raiser, notwithstanding the high price of hay, and, generally speaking, those who have followed agricultural pastoral or fruit farming in British Columbia are more than ever convinced of the great future of that province. For most products the market is at hand."

Prophecy by the Premier.—Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, says:

"British Columbia faces the coming year with brighter prospects and greater assurance of progress than ever before. The cities are growing, settlers and capital are coming in freely, the various industries are in excellent condition, with the promise of far greater increase in the coming year. Development along all lines will be exceptionally rapid, as the marvellous natural resources in timber, minerals, fish, fruit, fruit-growing and agricultural lands are attracting increased attention from outside. Very large sums are being expended in much-needed railway development, and next year will see this still further increased. Many additions are being made to shipping on the Pacific coast, and, with the settled conditions now prevailing. British Columbia will forge ahead at a rate little dreamed of a few years ago."

The Panama Canal.—The Province of British Columbia and especially the coast cities will gain wonderfully by the opportunity to use the Panama Canal. With the low grades of the transcontinental lines through the mountains, making it possible to haul heavily loaded wheat trains from the east to the west without breaking bulk, a big ocean grain trade may reasonably be expected.

Lumber dealers estimate that they will be able to lay down their cargoes in Engand at a cost of approximately $8 per thousand feet for freight, as against $16 per thousand feet at present. Moreover, they will be able to make deliveries in 25 to 30 days. The paper and pulp industries of the Province, too, it is believed, will receive a decided impetus from the opening of the canal,

Agriculture—"The agriculture of a country depends," says F. M. Logan, B. S. A., "upon its climate; British Columbia's agriculture must of necessity be varied. On Vancouver and the other islands adjacent to the west coast, there is less rainfall and less snow than in the lower valley of the Fraser, just a few miles distant. Other atmospheric conditions also differ. The great valleys of the interior boast of a climate altogether different from that of either district. Each has its own agriculture, with all the peculiarities pertaining to its climatic and topographical conditions, as well as to transportation facilities.

"On Vancouver Island there are no extensive tracts of good farming land so the farms are essentially small; one hundred acres under cultivation would be above the average size. The majority of these farms are occupied by recent settlers of the well-to-do class, principally from England. Some of these men are thrifty, progressive, ready to adopt Canadian ways, and are making a success of farming in what might be called a small way. The better farmers of this district or division of the Province devote their efforts to what might be called diversified farming. They nearly all keep a few cows, pigs, sheep and poultry, and have a small area planted to fruit.

"Dairy products are in great demand in Victoria, and producers get as high as $2 per hundred pounds for their milk, and corresponding prices for cream and butter. Pork is always in good demand, as is also lamb and mutton.

"Small fruits and certain varieties of apples, pears and plums do well on these islands, and usually find a ready local market.

"The Fraser River valley is one of the most productive areas in the world. For about seventy miles up the river there are farms along its banks which yield their owners revenues from $4,000 to $7,000 a year. About 300,000 acres of this land was reclaimed, now worth from $100 to $1,000 an acre. As much as five tons of hay, 120 bushels of oats, 20 tons of potatoes, and 50 tons of roots have been raised per acre."

Speaking of the interior country, a magazine writer says: "A book could be written about this wonderful territory among the mountains. Thirty years ago, the agriculture of this vast region consisted in a few hundred cattle. Twenty years ago there were several thousands, but to-day, the fertile acres over which they roamed, unmolested, are producing the unexcelled fruit which has made British Columbia famous. The old rancher, with his ten or twenty thousand acres and his uncounted herds of cattle and horses has almost disappeared. The eight great ranches of the Okanagan Valley have been bought up by syndicates, who have divided them into five, ten and twenty-acre farms; and where this land a few years ago supported one owner and a few cowboys, it now maintains a whole settlement, with an income fifty times that previously obtained.

"The whole nature of this country has been changed by methods of modern agriculture. Water has been carried from the mountain streams by pipe lines running from five to fifty miles, and then distributed by a network of small ditches and furrows to the trees, shrubs, vines and flowers of this wonderful valley, which some day will be the garden spot of all Canada.

"In the Cariboo district and the territory north of the C. P. R. a great country will be opened up by the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railways. Much of this country is too cold for successful fruit-growing, but is well suited for live stock and the growing of roots, vegetables and grains.

"There is another farming district, quite different from any I have mentioned, in what is popularly known as the Kootenays. Here the rainfall is greater, and irrigation is little needed. Then, there is the Columbia Valley, of which the world knows nothing, but possessing sufficient value to warrant the building of a railway south from Golden, on the main line of the C. P. R. There are thousands of acres along the International Boundary awaiting irrigation and transportation. In all this great, undeveloped country there is room for thousands of sturdy settlers."

The Stillwell trophy was won at New York last November, by the 101 varieties of potatoes shown by the British Columbia Government.

Diversified Topography is Typical of Western British Columbia

GENERAL INQUIRIES

The accompanying maps and the information given will prove valuable to the prospective settler and the person wishing to secure a home at low cost in a country long past the experimental stage, and which offers as testimony the splendid yields of grain—wheat, oats, barley, flax—that have been the talk of two continents for the past few years.

The invitation of the Government of the Dominion of Canada extended to the people of Great Britain, Europe, and the United States to make their homes in Central Canada has been warmly accepted. During the past ten years hundreds of thousands have taken advantage of it. All are satisfied, doing well, and becoming prosperous, and there is no longer any worry as to future prospects—these are assured, and are what the people themselves choose to make them. The climate, soil, and other conditions necessary to make prosperity are there—all that is necessary is to apply your resources.

Owing to the number of questions asked daily, it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form, in addition to the foregoing information, such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate, conveying the information commonly asked for. If the reader does not find here the answer to his particular difficulty, a letter to the Superintendent, or to any Government Agent, will secure full particulars.

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

1. Where are these lands?

ANSWER. West of Lake Superior, north of Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana, and east of the Rocky Mountains, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and some in British Columbia.

2. What kind of land is it?

ANSWER. The land is mostly prairie (except in British Columbia) and can be secured free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black loam from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil. It is just rolling enough to give it good drainage, and in a great many places there is plenty of timber, and in other places it is underlaid with good coal.

3. If the land is what you say, why is the Government giving it away?

ANSWER. Canada is 250,000 square miles larger than the United States, and the population is only about one-tenth, therefore there is an immense area of vacant land. No matter how fertile land is, it is no use to any country unless it is made productive. The Government, knowing that agriculture is the foundation of a progressive country, and that large yields of farm produce insure prosperity in all other branches of business, is doing everything in its power to assist the farmer. It also realizes that it is much better for each man to own his own farm, therefore it gives a free grant of 160 acres to every man who will reside upon it and cultivate the same.

4. Is it timber or prairie land?

ANSWER. This depends greatly upon location. There is more or less timber along all streams. As you go north or northwest, it is more heavily timbered; taken as a whole it is about 20 per cent timber.

5. What is the duration of the winter?

ANSWER. Snow begins to fall about the middle of November and in March there is generally very little. Near the Rocky Mountains the snow fall is not as heavy as farther east, but the chinook winds in the West have a temperating influence, and the moisture afforded by the fall of snow in the East (which is so necessary to the successful raising of grain) is supplied by these chinook winds. The absence of the snowfall would be regretted by the farmer. Nature has generously provided for every mile of the country, and there is really very little choice with the exception that farther west the climate is somewhat milder.

6. Then as to climate?

ANSWER. The summer days are warm and the nights cool. The fall and spring are most delightful, although it may be said that winter breaks almost into summer, and the latter lasts until October. Winters are pleasant and healthful. There are no pulmonary or other endemic complaints.

7. Is there sufficient rainfall?

ANSWER. Speaking generally, yes; a sufficient supply can be relied upon. The most rain falls in May and June, just when it is most needed.

8. What are the roads like?

ANSWER. Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadways are usually graded up; but not gravelled or macadamized. Good travelling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter. Roads are being improved as the country becomes more settled.

9. What sort of people are settled there, and is English generally spoken?

ANSWER. The settlers comprise Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, and a large number of English-speaking Americans (who are going in, in large numbers), with a splendid lot of Germans and Scandinavians. English is the language of the country, and is spoken everywhere.

10. Is it well to carry a revolver?

ANSWER. It is against the law to do so without a special license, and it is unusual and unnecessary to do so under any ordinary circumstances.

11. Will I have to change my citizenship if I go to Canada?

ANSWER. An alien, before making entry for free homestead land, must declare his intention of becoming a British subject and must become naturalized before obtaining patent for his land. In the interim he can hold posession, live upon the land, and exercise every right of ownership. If not already a British subject he must reside three years in the country to become naturalized. To become a British subject a settler of foreign birth should make application to anyone authorized to administer oaths in a Canadian Court, who will instruct him how to become one. An alien may purchase land from any of the railway or land companies and hold title deed without changing his citizenship.

12. How about American money?

ANSWER. You can take it with you, and have it changed when you arrive in Canada, or you can get same changed before you start. American money is taken almost everywhere in Central Canada at its face value.

13. Can a man who has used his homestead right in the United States take a homestead in Canada?

ANSWER. Yes.

14. Does a U. S. pensioner forfeit his pension by moving to Canada?

ANSWER. No; many such are permanent residents and citizens of Canada and receive their pensions regularly.

15. If a British subject has taken out "citizen papers" in the United States how does he stand in Canada?

ANSWER. He must be "repatriated," i. e., take out a certificate of naturalization, which can be done after three months' residence in Canada.

16. What grains are raised in Central Canada?

ANSWER. Wheat (winter and spring), oats, barley, flax, speltz, and other small grains.

17. How long does it take wheat to mature?

ANSWER. The average time is from 100 to 130 days. This short time is accounted for by the great amount of sunlight.

18. Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?

ANSWER. Yes, but it is not regarded as satisfactory to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and become workable.

19. How is the country for hay in those districts where it is necessary to put up hay for use of stock in the winter?

ANSWER. In many parts of the country there is sufficient wild hay meadow on government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low rental, if you have not enough on your own farm. The experience of the past few years has proven that timothy and other cultivated grasses can be successfully grown. Brome grass is now cultivated. The yield is from two to four tons per acre and it is said to be more nutritious than timothy. Alfalfa in many places gives successful yields.

20. Do vegetables thrive there, and if so, what kinds are raised?

ANSWER. Yes, potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, melons, etc., are unequalled anywhere.

21. Can fruit be raised in Central Canada and what varieties?

ANSWER. Small fruits grow wild. Among those cultivated are plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, etc. In the Eastern Provinces and British Columbia fruit growing of all kinds is carried on very extensively and successfully.

22. About what time does seeding begin?

ANSWER. As a rule farmers begin their seeding from the first to the fifteenth of April, sometimes continuing well into May.

23. How is it for stock raising?

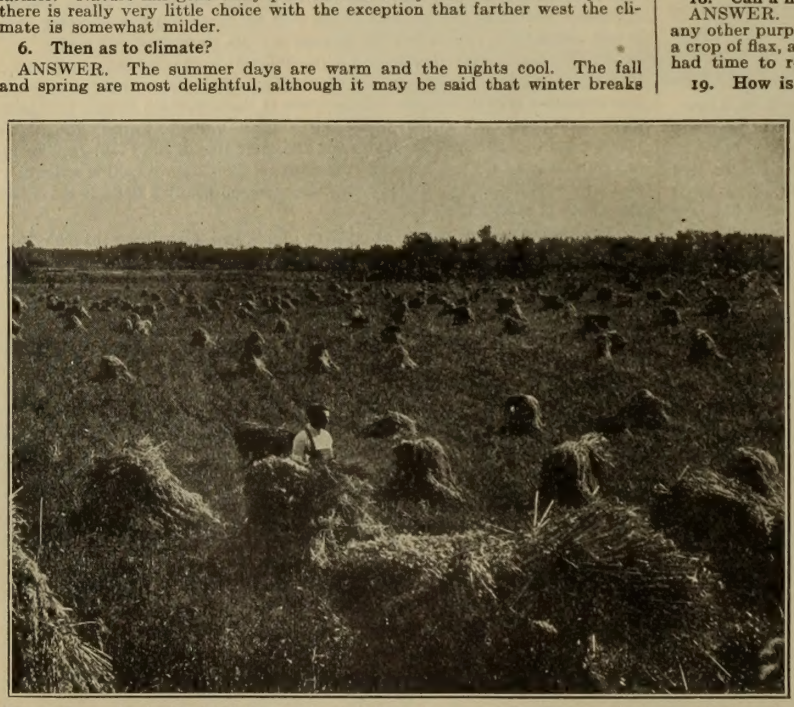
ANSWER. The country has no equal. The climate in many parts is such that wild cattle are never housed throughout the winter, and so nutritious are the wild grasses that stock is marketed without having been fed any grain.

24. In what way can I secure land in Central Canada?

ANSWER. By homesteading, pre-empting, veterna scrip, or purchasing from railway or land companies

25. Can I take up more than 160 acres?

ANSWER. Under the new land regulations, an



Wheat Scene in the Park District of Central Saskatchewan. The Soil here is the best in Canada. The Groves which are easily cleared provide Fuel and give excellent Shelter for Cattle.

additional 160 acres in a certain area may be taken up as a pre-emption at a cost of $3 per acre. For conditions see "Homestead Regulations," page 2 of cover.

26. Can I get a map or list of lands vacant and open to homestead entry?
ANSWER. No; it has been found impracticable to keep a publication of that kind up to date, owing to the frequent changes. An intending settler should decide in a general way where he will go, and on reaching Central Canada should enquire of the Government officials what lands are vacant in that particular locality, finally narrowing down the enquiry to a township or two, diagrams of which, with the vacant lands marked, will be supplied, free, on application to any local agent of Dominion Lands.

27. If a man take his family there before he selects a homestead can he get temporary accommodation?
ANSWER. At a great many places the Government maintains Immigration halls and gives free temporary accommodation for those desiring such and supplying their own provisions. It is always better for the head of the family, or such member of it as may be entitled to homestead, to select and make entry for lands before moving family.

28. Where must I make my homestead or pre-emption entry?
ANSWER. Land district office in which selection is made.

29. Can homestead lands be reserved for a minor?
ANSWER. Yes; an agent of Dominion Lands may reserve a quarter-section for a minor over 17 years of age until he is 18 if his father, etc., live upon the homestead or upon farming land owned, not less than 80 acres in extent, within 9 miles of reserved section. The minor must make entry in person within one month after becoming 18 years of age.

30. Can a person borrow money on a homestead before receiving patent?
ANSWER. No; contrary to Dominion Lands Act.

31. Are homesteads available in the Peace River district?
ANSWER. A few townships have been subdivided and thrown open for homesteading.

32. Would the time I was away working for a neighbour, or on the railway, or other work count as time on my homestead?
ANSWER. Only actual residence on your homestead will count, and you must reside on homestead six months in each of three years.

33. Is it permissible to reside with brother, who has filed on the other half of the section on which I have filed?
ANSWER. A homesteader may reside with father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister on farming land owned solely by him or her, not less than 80 acres, or upon homestead entered for by him or her in the vicinity, which means not more than nine miles from entrant's homestead. Fifty acres of homestead must be brought under cultivation in this case, instead of 30 acres, as is the case when there is direct residence on the homestead.

34. How shall I know what to do or where to go when I reach there?
ANSWER. Make a careful study of this pamphlet and decide in a general way on the district in which you wish to settle. Then put yourself in communication with your nearest Canadian Government agent, whose name appears on the third page of cover. At Winnipeg, and in the offices of any of the Dominion Lands agents in Central Canada, are maps showing vacant lands. Having decided on the district where you will make your home, the services of a competent land guide may be secured to assist in locating.

35. What is the best way to get there?
ANSWER. You will find it to your advantage to write or call upon your nearest Canadian Government agent.

36. What about cost of transportation?
ANSWER. On securing a low-rate certificate from a Government agent reduced rates on Canadian railway from boundary points may be had for both passengers and freight.

37. How much baggage will I be allowed on the Canadian railways?
ANSWER. 150 pounds for each full ticket.

38. How much money must one have to start grain farming and how little can he do with if he goes ranching?
ANSWER. See Chapter "What wins in Central Canada," page 13.

39. How can I procure lands for ranching?
ANSWER. They may be leased from the Government at a low rental. Write for full particulars to Secretary of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

40. In those parts which are better for cattle and sheep than for grain, what does a man do if he has only 160 acres?
ANSWER. If a settler should desire to go into stock raising and his quarter-section of 160 acres should not prove sufficient to furnish pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Land Commissioner for a lease for grazing lands for a term of twenty-one years, at a very low cost.

41. Where is information to be had about British Columbia?
ANSWER. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Ontario, or to the Secretary, Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B. C.

42. Is living expensive?
ANSWER. Sugar, granulated, 14 to 18 lbs. for $1, according to fluctuation of market. Tea, 30 to 50c a lb.; coffee, 30 to 45c a lb.; bacon, 12½ to 18c; flour, $1.75 to $2.75 per 98 lbs. Dry goods about Eastern Canada prices. Cotton somewhat dearer than in United States, and woollen goods noticeably cheaper. Stoves and furniture considerably higher than eastern prices, owing to freight charges.

43. Are the taxes high?
ANSWER. No. Having no expensive system of municipal or county organization, taxes are necessarily low. Each quarter-section of land, consisting of 160 acres, owned or occupied, is taxed very low. The only other taxes are for schools. In the locations where the settlers have formed school districts the total tax for all purposes on a quarter-section seldom exceeds $8 to $10 per annum.

44. Does the Government tax him if he lets his cattle run on Government lands, and will he get into trouble if his cattle go on land leased by the big ranchers? If they fence their land, is he obliged to fence his also?
ANSWER. The settler is not required to pay a tax for allowing his cattle to run on Government land, but it is advisable to lease land from the Government for haying or grazing purposes, when needed. It seems reasonable that, if a settler's quarter-section is in the vicinity or adjoining a rancher's land which he has leased and paid for, that he should object to anyone's cattle running over his property, and vice versa. If one fences his land, his adjoining neighbour has to stand a proportionate share of the cost of the fence adjoining his property, or build one-half of it himself, but ranchers seldom fence land for ranching.

45. Where can a settler sell what he raises? Is there any competition amongst buyers, or has he got to sell for anything he can get?
ANSWER. A system of elevators is established by railway companies and others throughout the entire West. Grain is bought at these and forwarded to the great markets in other parts of Canada, the United States, and Europe. There are in Canada many large flour mills, oatmeal mills, and breweries, which use millions of bushels of grain. To the west and northwest of Central Canada lie world-famed mining regions, which are dependent upon the prairies for supplies and will to a great extent continue to be. Beef is bought on the hoof at the home of the farmer or rancher. Buyers scour the country in quest of its products.

46. Where can material for a house and sheds be procured, and about what would it cost? What about fuel? Do people suffer from the cold?
ANSWER. Though there are large tracts of forest in the Canadian West there are localities where the quantity of building timber and material is limited, but this has not proven any drawback as the Government has made provision for such cases. Should a man settle on a quarter-section deprived of timber, he can, by making application to the Dominion Lands Agent, obtain a permit to cut on Government lands free of charge the following, viz.:
1. 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt, or 9,250 feet board measure. 2. 400 roofing poles. 3. 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five (5) inches in diameter at the small end. 4. 30 cords of dry fuel wood for firewood.
Having all these free of charge the settler has only the expense of the cutting and hauling to his homestead, which cannot cost him a great deal. The principal districts are within easy reach of firewood; the settlers of Alberta and Saskatchewan are particularly favoured, especially along the various streams, from some of which they get all the coal they require, frequently at the cost of handling and hauling it home. No one in the country need suffer from the cold on account of scarcity of fuel.

47. What does lumber cost?
ANSWER. Spruce boards and dimension, about $18 per thousand feet; shiplap, $20; flooring and siding, $23 up, according to quality; cedar shingles, $2.50 to $3 per thousand. These prices fluctuate.

48. What chance is there for employment when a man first goes there and isn't working on his land?
ANSWER. There are different industries through the country, outside of farming and ranching, such as sawmills, flour mills, brick-yards, railroad building in the summer, and lumbering in the winter; it is generally easy for a man to find employment at fair wages when not working on his land. The chances for employment are good, as a large percentage of those going in and those already there farm so much that they must have help, and pay good wages. During the past two seasons from twenty to thirty thousand farm labourers have been brought in each year from the eastern Provinces to assist in caring for the large crops. People without capital, not able or not knowing how to work, will find difficulty in getting on in any country; the capable and willing worker is sure to succeed in Central Canada.

49. Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?
ANSWER. This can be done through the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg immediately on your arrival. He is in a position to offer engagements with well-established farmers. Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive from $20 up per month with board and lodging, engagements, if desired, to extend for twelve months.

50. But if I have had no experience and simply desire to learn farming in Central Canada before starting on my own account?
ANSWER. Young men and others unacquainted with farm life, who are willing to accept from $8 up per month, including board and lodging, will be able to find positions through the Government officers at Winnipeg. Wages are dependent upon experience and qualifications, and no one is expected to work for nothing. After working for a year in this way, the knowledge acquired will be found sufficient to justify you in taking a free grant and farming on your own account.

51. Are there any schools outside the towns?
ANSWER. School districts can not exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain at least four actual residents, and twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen. In almost every locality, where these conditions exist, schools have sprung up.

52. Is there a State church in Canada; are churches numerous?
ANSWER. No. But the various denominations are well represented and churches are being built rapidly even in the most remote districts.

53. Can water be secured at reasonable depth?
ANSWER. In most places it can be had at from fifteen to forty feet, while in other places wells have been sunk to fifty or sixty feet.

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DOMINION OF CANADA
AND
NEWFOUNDLAND
SCALE
Statute Miles, 280 = 1 Inch.
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
The Rand-McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of
Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.
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1912
Longitude West from Greenwich
ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
HUDSON BAY
BAFFIN BAY
GREENLAND
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NEWFOUNDLAND
NOVA SCOTIA
NEW BRUNSWICK
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
YUKON TERRITORY
UNITED STATES
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MAINE
MASSACHUSETTS
Jones Sound
DEVON ISLAND
Lancaster Sound
BANKS ISLAND
PRINCE ALBERT LAND
VICTORIA ISLAND
COCKBURN LAND
SOMERSET ISLAND
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND
BOOTHIA PEN.
MELVILLE PEN.
FOXLAND
CUMBERLAND PENINSULA
SOUTHAMPTON ISLAND
Cape Churchill
Fort Churchill
Fort Nelson
York Factory
Fort Severn
Fort George
Moose Factory
Fort Albany
Cape Henrietta Maria
Cape Jones
Cape Tatnam
Cape Southampton
Fort William
Port Arthur
Winnipeg
Hudson Strait
Davis Strait
Baffin Land
Greenland
Labrador
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Hudson Bay
James Bay
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Winnipeg
Great Slave Lake
Great Bear Lake
Athabasca Lake
Lake Athabasca
Lake Manitoba
Lake of the Woods
Rocky Mts.
Mt. Logan
Mt. Vancouver
Mt. Brown
Mt. Lyell
Mt. Thompson
Mt. Robson
Mt. Hooker
Mt. Fairweather
Mt. Edgecumbe
Mt. Elias
Mt. St. Elias
Mt. Wrangell
Mt. Hayes
Mt. Sanford
Mt. Churchill
Mt. Blackburn
Mt. McKinley
Mt. Logan
Mt. Vancouver
Mt. Brown
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Mt. Edgecumbe
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Mt. St. Elias
Mt. Wrangell
Mt. Hayes
Mt. Sanford
Mt. Churchill
Mt. Blackburn
Mt. McKinley
Yukon R.
Mackenzie R.
Peace R.
Athabasca R.
Saskatchewan R.
Red R.
Assiniboine R.
Nelson R.
Churchill R.
Albany R.
Moose R.
Abitibi R.
Ottawa R.
St. Lawrence R.
Saguenay R.
Columbia R.
Fraser R.
Thompson R.
Kootenay R.
Missouri R.
Mississippi R.
Yellowstone R.
Milk R.
Rainy R.
Lake of the Woods
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Manitoba
Lake Winnipegosis
Great Slave Lake
Great Bear Lake
Athabasca Lake
Lake Athabasca
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Champlain
Lake George
Lake Memphremagog
Lake Temiscouata
Lake St. John
Lake Mistassini
Lake Nipigon
Lake Abitibi
Lake Timiskaming
Lake Nipissing
Lake Simcoe
Lake Scugog
Lake Rideau
Lake Muskoka
Lake Kootenay
Lake Okanagan
Lake Shuswap
Lake Babine
Lake Stuart
Lake Trout
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Manitoba
Lake Winnipegosis
Great Slave Lake
Great Bear Lake
Athabasca Lake
Lake Athabasca
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
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Lake Okanagan
Lake Shuswap
Lake Babine
Lake Stuart
Lake Trout
Edmonton
Calgary
Regina
Saskatoon
Winnipeg
Brandon
Prince Rupert
Vancouver
Victoria
New Westminster
Nanaimo
Kamloops
Nelson
Rossland
Fernie
Moose Jaw
Prince Albert
Medicine Hat
Lethbridge
Red Deer
Battleford
Portage la Prairie
Selkirk
Dauphin
Port Arthur
Fort William
Sault Ste. Marie
Sudbury
North Bay
Cobalt
Timmins
Kirkland Lake
Haileybury
New Liskeard
Cochrane
Kapuskasing
Hearst
Ottawa
Toronto
Hamilton
London
Kingston
Brantford
Guelph
Stratford
Windsor
St. Catharines
Niagara Falls
Peterborough
Belleville
Brockville
Cornwall
Pembroke
Owen Sound
Sarnia
Chatham
Montreal
Quebec
Three Rivers
Sherbrooke
St. Hyacinthe
Valleyfield
Joliette
Drummondville
Granby
Shawinigan Falls
Lachine
Maisonneuve
Westmount
Outremont
St. Henri
Verdun
Longueuil
Point St. Charles
Hochelaga
Rosemount
Cartierville
Ahuntsic
Notre Dame de Grace
Villeray
St. Denis
St. Jean Baptiste
Rivière des Prairies
Pointe aux Trembles
Montreal East
Montreal West
Montreal North
Montreal South
Montreal Island
Montreal Harbour
Montreal Bridge
Montreal Tunnel
Montreal Canal
Montreal Locks
Montreal Dam
Montreal Power House
Montreal Water Works
Montreal Gas Works
Montreal Electric Light
Montreal Telephone
Montreal Telegraph
Montreal Cable
Montreal Wireless
Montreal Radio
Montreal Marconi
Montreal De Forest
Montreal Fessenden
Montreal Poulsen
Montreal Arc
Montreal Spark
Montreal Continuous Wave
Montreal Quenched Gap
Montreal Rotary Gap
Montreal Synchronous Gap
Montreal Multiple Gap
Montreal Tuned Gap
Montreal Untuned Gap
Montreal Coupled Gap
Montreal Uncoupled Gap
Montreal Loose Coupled Gap
Montreal Close Coupled Gap
Montreal Variable Coupled Gap
Montreal Fixed Coupled Gap
Montreal Adjustable Coupled Gap
Montreal Non-Adjustable Coupled Gap
Montreal Inductively Coupled Gap
Montreal Capacitively Coupled Gap
Montreal Conductively Coupled Gap
Montreal Magnetically Coupled Gap
Montreal Electrostatically Coupled Gap
Montreal Electromagnetically Coupled Gap
Montreal Piezoelectrically Coupled Gap
Montreal Thermoelectrically Coupled Gap
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Montreal Chemically Coupled Gap
Montreal Biologically Coupled Gap
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Montreal Economically Coupled Gap
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Montreal Chemically Coupled Gap
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